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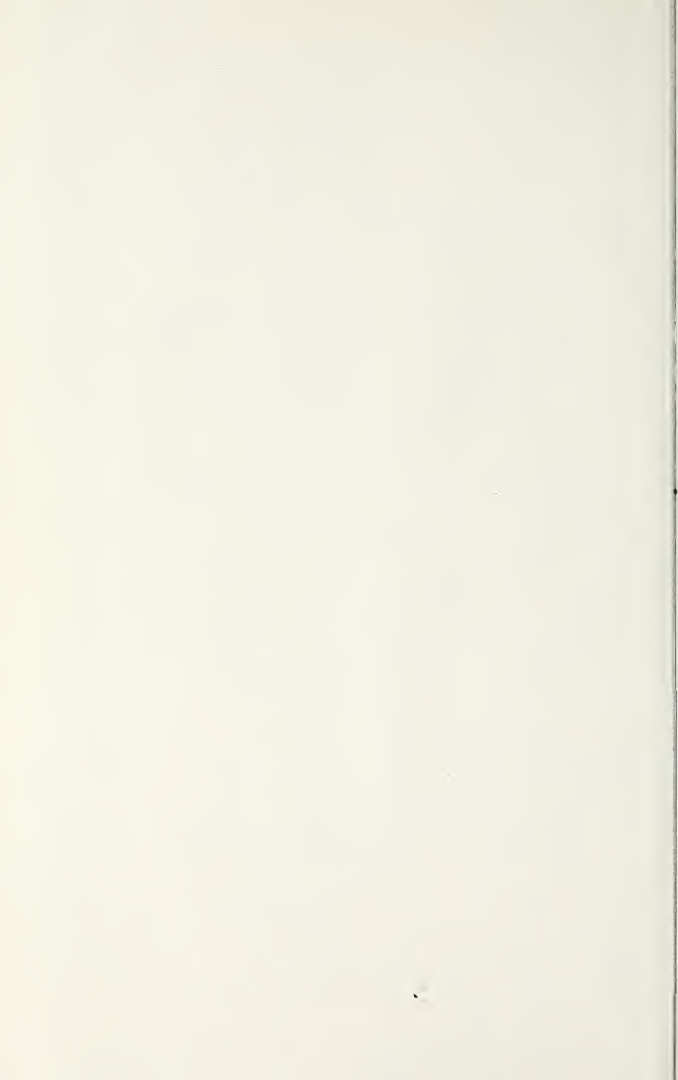
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ANNALS

OF THE

EARLY SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION

OF

CUYAHOGA COUNTY.

V. 5
NUMBER V.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

CLEVELAND, O.

PRINTED AT THE PUBLISHING HOUSE OF THE EV. ASSOCIATION.

1884.

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OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

1884.

HON. HARVEY RICE, President.

HON. JOHN W. ALLEN, }
MRS. J. A. HARRIS, } Vice-Presidents.

THOMAS JONES, JR., Secretary.

SOLON BURGESS, Treasurer.

REV. THOMAS CORLETT, Chaplain.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

GEORGE F. MARSHALL,

R. T. LYON,

DARIUS ADAMS,

JOHN H. SARGENT,

M. M. SPANGLER.

THE EARLY SETTLERS' ANNIVERSARY,

JULY 22nd, 1884.

The Early Settlers' Association convened on the day of their Anniversary, July 22, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Tabernacle, Ontario st., in the city of Cleveland. The weather was pleasant, and the attendance of members unusually large. It was delightful to witness the cordial manner in which old friends, as they entered the hall, recognized each other and exchanged congratulations.

The hall, or ground room of the tabernacle, is not only spacious, but somewhat imposing. The platform at the end of the hall had been decorated for the occasion with a profusion of flowers set in vases and draped overhead with muslins of various colors. On the wall, in rear of the platform, hung a life size portrait of General Moses Cleaveland.

After a goodly number of new memberships had been enrolled by the Secretary, the President of the Association, Hon. Harvey Rice, called the assemblage to order, and the session was opened with prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Thomas Corlett. The President then introduced to the audience Mrs. Grace Perkins Lohmann, of Akron, who sang "Auld Lang Syne" in a style of rendition that was not only charming, but highly relished as an agreeable surprise. At the conclusion of the song the President delivered the following address :

A D D R E S S.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

This is the fifth anniversary of our Association. We hail its recurrence with joy and with gratitude, for the reason that it brings with it so many cherished memories of the past, and affords us another opportunity to exchange heartfelt greetings with our early

friends. Not only this, but it enables us to recall and live over again the days of our youth, and at the same time contribute something of value to the unwritten history of pioneer-life in the Western Reserve.

In commemorating the 22nd of July as the anniversary of our Association we recognize a historical fact of permanent interest — the birthday of the City of Cleveland. It should be remembered that Gen. Moses Cleaveland and his staff of surveyors, who were sent out from Connecticut to survey the wild lands of the Western Reserve into townships and subdivisions, landed at Conneaut on the 4th of July, 1796, and celebrated the day in the patriotic style of the olden times. Soon after this event, the General with a detachment of his staff proceeded up the Lake coast in an open boat, and on the 22nd of July entered the mouth of the Cuyahoga river, and disembarking, ascended its eastern bank, where he beheld, for the first time, an elevated plain of rare beauty, and so suggestive of natural advantages, that he became at once enraptured with the scene, and predicted that here would arise at no distant day a great commercial city.

So impressed was he with this belief that he promptly ordered a survey of the locality into city lots. When the survey was completed, he attempted to select an appropriate name for the child of his brain, but could not hit upon a choice. His staff observing his embarrassment came to his relief, and baptized the infant city, and named it "Cleaveland" in honor of their chief. The General not less modestly than gracefully accepted the compliment. In 1830, the letter "a" in the first syllable of his name was dropped out by a newspaper publisher of the town, to bring the new heading of his paper within the breadth of his sheet. The public at once adopted the abbreviation.

The city may well be proud of her name, and of the character of her founder. She has so grown in importance as to acquire in less than a century since her birth a population of nearly two hundred and fifty thousand. Verily this modern Moses, of 1796, has proved himself a true prophet. Cleveland has indeed become a great commercial city, — the "beautiful city on the Lake shore."

Gen. Moses Cleaveland was born on the 27th of January, 1754, at Canterbury, in the county of Windham, and state of Connecticut. He graduated in 1777, at Yale college. He adopted the legal profession, and practiced law for some years in his native town with marked success. Congress recognized his eminent abilities by appointing him, in 1779, captain of a company of sappers and miners in the Army of the United States. He was also elected a member of the Connecticut legislature, and appointed a Brigadier General of the State Militia — a position which at that day was regarded as one of distinguished honor. The masonic fraternity of his native State conferred upon him the office of Grand Master, and, in 1796, the Connecticut Land Company placed him in command of the surveyors whom they sent out, in that year, to survey the lands of the Western Reserve, preparatory to putting them in market — a task which he satisfactorily accomplished. It was he and his staff, who led the advance of civilization into the wilds of the Western Reserve. He married an accomplished lady by the name of Esther Champion in 1794, by whom he had four children. He died at Canterbury, Nov. 17th, 1806, at the age of 52 years. His wife and three of his children survived him. She died in 1840.

Gen. Moses Cleaveland was no ordinary man. He descended from a parentage of unblemished character, and left to his posterity an unblemished character. He was emphatically a gentleman of fine acquirements, polished manners, and unquestioned integrity. He enjoyed the confidence of the public, because he was worthy of it. His morality was an outgrowth of puritanism, and was as rigid as it was pure. He was manly and dignified in his bearing, and so sedate and self-possessed that strangers often mistook him for a clergyman. In complexion, he was rather swarthy, so much so that the aborigines of the Reserve claimed him as akin to their own race. In the social circle he was always a welcome guest. If we may judge from his portrait, his expression of face indicated thought, firmness, and decision. He was a man of courage amid threatening dangers, and as shrewd in his tactics and management as he was courageous.

In a word, whatever he undertook to do was well done. Like Romulus, he founded a city, and gave it his name. Rome honored the memory of her founder by erecting to him not only a temple, but went so far as to deify him. The founder of the city of Cleveland, it must be conceded, attained to a much nobler manhood than the founder of Rome, and though the same classic honors are not claimed for him, yet the time has come, as it seems to me, when our citizens generally, as well as the members of this Association, would rejoice to see a life-size statue of Gen. Moses Cleaveland grace the Central Park of our city in recognition of his memory not only as the founder of the city, but as a man, whose life and character are an honor to the age in which he lived.

The action already taken by this Association, in reference to this subject, seems to be approved by a generous public sentiment. It is believed that in the course of another year the requisite funds to meet the expense can be obtained. It is said that the city of Cleveland excels in matters of artistic taste. In attempting to honor the memory of her founder, she should do it with such a degree of liberality, and in such a style of art, as to honor herself.

The success of our Association has hitherto been not less gratifying than unprecedented. The Association consisted of less than twenty members at its organization. It now has on its roll nearly six hundred memberships. Every citizen of the county, who has resided forty years or more in the Western Reserve, is eligible, and may become a member of the Association, with the assurance of being received into fellowship with a frank cordiality that is sincere. The roll of memberships is one of honor, and embraces many names of talented men and refined women, who are not only worthy of honors, but who have earned their honors as representatives of that grand phalanx of early pioneers whose enterprise, intelligence and foresight laid the broad foundations of the present prosperity of the Western Reserve.

There are many early settlers residing in other counties of the Reserve who sympathize with us in our labor of love. It has occurred to me that all such persons should be invited to attend our annual meetings, and that such of them as may furnish us

with valuable historical contributions should be made honorary members of our fraternity.

The good work that our Association has already accomplished is sufficiently evidenced by the series of "Annals" it has published. The value of these annals seems to be generally appreciated, if we may judge from the avidity with which they are sought and read. The trifle it costs to sustain our Association, from year to year, is amply compensated, as seems agreed, by the social enjoyment its annual festivities afford. In addition to this, each member receives a gratuitous copy of the "Annals." All that is now needed to strengthen the Association and increase its usefulness, is renewed effort in rescuing from oblivion such remaining traditions and relics as may serve to enrich as well as illustrate more fully the early history of this favored land of our choice.

It is from the dead past that the living present derives most of its knowledge. This knowledge we should so improve as to leave to our successors a still richer legacy. Thus it is that one age grows wiser than another, as the one follows the other in apostolic succession, as it were, ever proclaiming in the ear of time the gospel of the ages. And thus it is that civilization, as the ages come and go, is supposed to advance, and to grow still purer and nobler as it advances. Though a refined civilization may never reach perfection, it may so nearly approach it as to give to this earth-life of ours the happy characteristics of a heaven-life.

It is in the innocent phase of childhood, perhaps, that we recognize our highest ideal of human happiness. And hence we often recall the days of our youth with unalloyed pleasure and satisfaction:

"When the years were as happy as long,
And the hours danced to music and song."

And yet it is possible that we may find and enjoy a still higher order of pleasure and satisfaction in commingling the delightful reminiscences of our youthful days with the practical experiences of our maturer years, especially if we are sustained by a faith that we have not "lived in vain." Be this as it may :

"There is a slumbering good in all,
And we, perchance, may wake it;
Our hands contain the magic wand,
This life is what we make it."

Official business being next in order the following reports were read and approved :

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

MR. PRESIDENT :—

Five years of increasing interest—of annual social intercourse — of added local history, and prospects of more to come, are ample evidences of the "*condition, success, and prospects*" of the "*Early Settlers' Association of Cuyahoga County.*" Nevertheless the Executive Committee are expected to say something more than that, if it be merely a repetition of what has heretofore been said.

It is but eighty-eight years to-day, since Moses Cleaveland set his Jacob staff not far from this spot and with an eye single to the prospects of the future, concentrated his vision through his telescope and spied out this land, marked lines and made field notes that have become guides for all who followed him.

Most of us have lived here more than half of eighty-eight years, and our eyes have beheld what has been accomplished during that period of time. It may be, there are those who would have preferred the first forty-four years of Cleveland to the last, but we had better be content with what we have, than long for what we never can get. It is possible, if we had followed Moses and his chain we would never have stuck a stake and located quite so near lake Erie and the Cuyahoga as we are to-day. If the cultivation of the soil had been our aim, we would, most likely, have followed the judgment of that clear-headed set of New England farmers who went farther south and east, settling in that rare section which surrounds the Mahoning river.

The early settlers are sure to analyze the soil before they locate, although some look for a mill site, a place for a saw mill, or a grist mill, or a distillery. When the new comers here placed their cowhide boots into the unproductive white sands of this plateau, they would naturally say that this was not the soil they sought, and hence they concluded to go hence. Who was there in those early days that thought or cared whether this point of land would, in one or two or even three generations, produce a population of so

close an approximation to a quarter of a million as we now see? The keen eye of the land speculator did not warrant an investment in corner lots, in the hope that it may double and quadruple in a given number of years.

It matters little to us now respecting our aims or hopes, we are all here, and are compelled to make the most of it.

Upon the occasion of our first annual meeting Mr. Samuel E. Adams, in his able address, gave ample reasons why we should hold in grateful remembrance the 22d of July, and make that day the one we celebrate. It was the day that Cleaveland, in 1796, set foot upon this soil, in order to lot it out for a prospective city. That date appears to be so well grounded in our faith, that it is now established as an immovable festival. It will be remembered that the same orator, upon the same occasion, advanced the idea that we, as the grateful followers of the early Moses, are in duty bound to erect some fitting monument, to commemorate the memory of the second Moses who spied out this land of ours, and left his name to adorn the most beautiful city on the continent.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. F. MARSHALL, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

Dues from old members.....	\$257.25
Dues from new members.....	72.25
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$329.50
Expenses	\$315.50
	<hr/>
Balance on hand.....	\$ 14.00

SOLON BURGESS, Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE MONUMENT COMMITTEE.

MR. PRESIDENT :—

You selected a committee who are rather too discreet. They did not importune men to part with their money. During the first six months of the year we could not get two of the committee together at one time, hence we have done nothing and solicited nothing. We have waited until the money market should not be so tight, and I now move that the committee be discharged and a new one appointed.

R. P. SPALDING, Chairman.

On motion, the committee, R. P. Spalding, Bolivar Butts, and Dudley Baldwin, were re-appointed, and John A. Foote and A. J. Williams added to the committee.

REPORT OF THE CHAPLAIN.

The following are the names of members of the Early Settlers' Association, so far as ascertained, who have died since its last annual meeting: James F. Clark, Mrs. Harriet Dan Coakley, Benjamin R. Beavis, Mrs. Mary C. Given, James W. Fitch, H. B. Hurlbut, Judge E. Hessenmueller, Alexander McIntosh, Thomas Thompson, Samuel Williamson, W. J. Warner, Martha S. Wilson, Orlando P. Cutter, David Proudfoot, Thomas Cannell, and Zophar Case.

They were all persons of excellent character, so far as known to me. Some of them were prominent personages well known to the public. It is a matter of regret that brief biographical sketches of each of them cannot now be given, but the difficulty of obtaining the necessary facts has prevented me from undertaking the task. It is to be hoped, however, that the personal friends of the deceased, who could furnish the facts, will either do so, or prepare sketches, with a view to their future publication in the "Annals" of the Association.

THOS. CORLETT, Chaplain.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Upon motion made by Hon. John A. Foote, the following officers of last year were reelected for the ensuing year :

President, Hon. Harvey Rice.

Vice-Presidents, Hon. John W. Allen and Mrs. J. A. Harris.

Secretary, Thomas Jones, Jr.

Treasurer, Solon Burgess.

Executive Committee, Messrs. George F. Marshall, R. T. Lyon, Darius Adams, John H. Sargent and M. M. Spangler.

Chaplain, Rev. Thomas Corlett.

Mr. H. M. Addison offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That in view of the importance of obtaining as much as is yet possible of the early history of Northern Ohio direct from the early settlers themselves, we invite all kindred associations to coöperate with us in obtaining such, either printed, written, or oral, in the most prompt and efficient manner.

On motion, the following persons, resident in Ohio, were unanimously elected honorary members of the Association: Gov. George Hoadly, Cincinnati ; Hon. John M. Edwards, Youngstown ; Hon. Lester Taylor, Claridon ; Rev. Samuel Bissel, Twinsburgh ; Rev. Dr. James A. Bolles, Cleveland ; Daniel Punderson, Esq., South Newbury ; Laurel Beebe, Esq., Ridgeville ; Rev. Albert B. Green, East Cleveland, and Mrs. Mary Wood, wife of the late Gov. Wood, Rockport.

Mrs. Wood, being present, was escorted to a seat on the platform and introduced to the Association by the President. She gracefully acknowledged the compliment. For some years past, she has resided with her daughter in California, and had but recently returned. She is now in her 87th year, and is still quite vigorous and active.

The following historical contributions were then read by their authors in the order in which they appear :

RECOLLECTIONS.

BY GEORGE B. MERWIN.

MR. PRESIDENT :—

My father, Noble H. Merwin, and family, consisting of my mother and two children, arrived at Cleveland in the month of February, 1816, having passed the previous winter in the town of Palmyra, Portage county. Such was the condition of the roads that we were three days in making the distance of fifty miles.

At that time, on the corner of Vineyard lane, now called South Water street, was the tavern of George Wallace, a small, two-story frame building, adjoining was the hat store and manufactory of Geer and Walsworth, next came the house of Mr. Henderson, a one-story and a half building, in the next one-story house lived Mr. Hanchett, who was engaged in the bakery business, his shop being on the lot where the Atwater block now stands; next came Dr. David Long's office, now occupied by the American House, he lived in a double log-house back in the garden, built by Gov. Samuel Huntington, the barn was built by Samuel Dodge of Euclid, and was the first frame building erected in the village, the job was done under a special contract, for the payment of which he gave him eleven ten-acre lots fronting on Superior street, there were several large pear trees about the house, Elisha Norton, some of whose grand children are now living in Cleveland, resided in the house, owned by Ashbel W. Walworth, who was postmaster, collector of the port, justice of the peace, and to whom was confided in 1826 for disbursement, the first five thousand dollars appropriated by Congress for the construction of the piers at the mouth of the river, keeping all these offices in the front room of the house.

The mails were carried on horse back, and came once a week from the east and west, he was also the first letter carrier Cleveland had, for he carried the letters in his hat, and when three or four letters came he would go around and deliver them, then lock up the office and go fishing with the boys.

The duties of these offices were not very arduous in those days, and they were not as much sought after as they are in these degenerate times; the house stood back a little from the street with a row of poplar trees in front.

Judge Daniel Kelley, with his sons Irad, Thos. W. and Reynolds, lived in the next house, which was built of brick and stood opposite the head of Bank street. Then followed the stores of Stephen Dudley and Almon Kingsbury; the latter gentleman had some ideas about doing business quite different from those of our modern merchants, it was said that a man went into his store and inquired if he had any hand saws for sale, he said he had but one and did not wish to sell it, as it would break the assortment, in his store. I saw the bones of Omic, the Chippewa Indian, which were anatomized by Dr. Long. He had great horror of being hung, he called it swinging and often begged Major Carter to shoot him, but finally agreed to quietly submit, if he would give him a pint of whiskey on the day of his execution; this was done and he was executed on the 26th of June, 1812. The gallows was erected in front of the old red Court House, which was a short distance in front of the Stone Church and had been cut down, but the chesnut stumps were still standing. On the corner of the Square now occupied by the Forest City House, was a small two-story frame building kept by Mr. Mowry as a tavern, no other families lived on the south side of Superior street.

Beyond the Square on the north side lived Mrs. Dewey, near her was the residence of Mrs. Johnson, mother of the late Capt. Levi Johnson, her son Benhue drove an old white horse and cart, furnishing the citizens with water from the river at two shillings for a load of two barrels, and was in great requisition on Mondays; he amused the boys by always singing the tune of the "Roving Sailor," and occasionally kicking his horse with his wooden leg.

Further on lived uncle Abram Heacox, his shop stood just east of Kingsbury's store, on one side of his sign were the words, "Uncle Abram works here," on the other was represented a gentleman riding up and asking, "Can you shoe my horse?" The reply underneath was, "Yes Sir." This sign was painted by old

Capt. Allen Gaylord, a war veteran of 1812, who lived in Newburgh, a selftaught artist and undoubted genius, he did the house and sign painting, and white-washing for the town, and also carved scrolls and figure heads for vessels. The sign of Geer and Walsworth represented an Indian aiming his rifle at a beaver sitting at the root of a tree across the river. A gawky rustic from Brooklyn passing along one day, stood looking at the sign several minutes, holloed "Why don't you shoot, you d— fool, you have been aiming long enough." On the east side of the Square, where now stands the Hoffman block, was the saddle and harness shop of Amasa Bailey, all east and north of that were scrub oaks and hickory saplings with now and then a large chesnut tree, on the north side near where the fountain now is, was the old red Court House and Jail built in 1812, kept by Mr. Auchinbaugh; Eleazar Waterman was his successor for many years afterwards, the cell was about twelve feet square, constructed of hewn logs, and was in the southwest corner, the upper room was used for holding courts, and also used by the free masons for masonic purposes, religious services were also held here, whenever a passing missionary remained in town over the Sabbath. The blacksmith shop of David Burroughs was on the corner now occupied by Webb and Butts, jewelry store, his stock of geese rested in the middle of the street, there was a puddle whenever it rained, in which they would disport themselves; the hay scales were on the corner now occupied by Crittenden's jewelry store, the roof projecting over the street.

The Cleveland Herald, established in 1819, was published in the back room of the same building, edited by Mr. Logan; once being short of paper, one edition was published on foolscap.

About half way between Seneca and Bank streets was a two-story tavern kept by George Wallace, afterwards by Michael Spangler. On the corner of Superior and Bank streets, the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie was established in 1817, and occupied a small red building, Alfred Kelley, President, and Leonard Case, Cashier; he lived in a small house on the same lot. A year or two afterwards Mr. Case purchased the two acre lot, where the Post Office and City Hall are, for the sum of forty dollars; the Weddell

House lot was enclosed with a rail fence, which extended to St. Clair street, where the Weddell House now stands. One morning I picked up sixteen pigeons, killed by my father at one shot.

The south side of St. Clair St. was enclosed by a rail fence to the west line of Ontario street, on the lot joining the Kennard House. The first school house was built in 1817, the number of scholars on the opening was twenty-four; the young men in the town were assessed to pay the master for the amount of his wages for the children of those parents, who were unable to do so. Religious services were regularly held here, Judge Kelley offering prayer, a young man read the sermon and my mother led the singing; singing school was also kept here, taught by Herschel Foote, who came from Utica, N. Y., and established the first book store in town in the store formerly occupied by Dudley. At that time there was not another building on that side of the street until you came to the residence and store of Nathan Perry on the corner of Water. A band of Indians who lived on the west side of the river used to sell their furs and peltries every Spring to him. He spoke their language fluently.

On the west side of Water street, near the brow of the hill, was the tavern of Phineas Shepard, built by Major Carter for a block house, and afterwards covered with clapboards; on the south corner of this street and St. Clair was the residence of Judge Samuel Williamson, his brother Matthew had a tannery at the foot of Union Lane, Mrs. Major Carter lived in a house on the brow of the hill north of St. Clair. On the light-house lot lived John Burtis, whose business was lightering freight to and from vessels, which generally anchored about a mile from shore. The mouth of the river was sometimes nearly choked up by drifting sand driven in by the north-west and north-east gales every Fall and Spring. I have waded across the mouth of the river many times. One Fall, late in the month of November, a bear was seen to cross the mouth of the river, there being about three inches of snow on the ground, he was tracked by some sportsmen as far as Doan's brook, but not seen. The last house on the west side of Water street, was the brick residence of Alfred Kelley, this the last old landmark on the

street was taken down about twelve years ago; I have seen two acres of wheat growing between the house and bank of the lake, the corners of the fences were filled with stumps and elder bushes, quarter-mile scrub races were sometimes run on this street.

Dr. Donald McIntosh lived on St. Clair adjoining Nathan Perry's garden, and kept a tavern, called the Navy Hotel. Capt. Levi Johnson lived in a house on the corner of Water and Lake streets, north of this was the residence of William G. Taylor, built about 1831; he came from Michigan, a lawyer by profession, and connected himself with the notorious counterfeiters James and Daniel Brown in a scheme to purchase a ship at New Orleans with counterfeit United States bank notes, go to China and purchase a cargo of tea; they were all arrested at New Orleans, and committed to prison, where Dan Brown died, Jim and Taylor were released by a writ of habeas corpus, had a trial and were discharged, as it was not proved that they passed any counterfeit money. The house was owned and occupied by the late Deacon Stephen Whittaker; a few rods north of the house under a chestnut tree, that eccentric person Lorenzo Dow preached a sermon one Sunday afternoon in July, 1827, he sat at the roots of the tree during the delivery of his discourse, his first words were, "Well, here you all are, rag, shag and bobtail," he made a prayer and sang a hymn unaccompanied.

At the foot of Superior was a log warehouse occupied by Jabez Kelley, used for the manufacture of soap and candles; Uncle Jabe, as he was called, was a peculiar character, and had a habit of winking his eyes and snapping his fingers very often, particularly so when mellowed by a little wine at a Fourth of July celebration, he would rise, drink to every toast, wink his eyes, snap his fingers and shout, "Glory to God!" There was a small frame warehouse at the foot of Lighthouse street, owned and occupied by Capt. Levi Johnson, he had a small schooner, and in 1825 built the first steamboat of two hundred and fifty tons on River street, called the "Enterprise." There was a ferry at the foot of Superior street kept by Christopher Gunn, the boys named him "Old pistol," price of ferrying a shilling for a team, sixpence for a footman.

About the year 1830 Superior street was graded from the west line of Bank to the river, the cutting at the Atwater building was twenty-one feet, Robert Cather, who kept a tin shop, was contractor.

The first church, built in 1828, was Trinity Church on the south-east corner of Seneca and St. Clair, a commodious frame building that was destroyed by fire about the year 1853.

During the Winter of 1821-2, my father built a schooner of forty-four tons at the foot of Superior street, she was launched in March 1822, and was enrolled in the District of Cuyahoga Sept. 11, 1822, under the United States Revenue Laws, her chain cable was made by a blacksmith named Daniel Jones, an excellent workman; in order to test its strength it was fastened to a butternut tree near the residence of Capt. Johnson and pulled upon by twelve yoke of oxen. After several heavy strains it parted, but was thought by Capt. Belden, her first master, and several other vessel men, sufficiently strong to hold her in the heaviest gale. When she was launched, I stood on the heel of her bowsprit, and as she touched the water, christened her by giving her my mother's name, "Minerva," and broke a gallon jug of whisky over her bows, as was the custom on similar occasions in those times, as she slid on her wage, Uncle Jabe Kelley jumped on board from the roof of his factory; she was dispatched to Mackinac loaded with provisions for the garrison on that island, and made the round trip in four weeks, which at that time was regarded as a wonderful achievement. The same Winter Philo Taylor built the schooner "Prudence," 39 tons, on the side hill on the Newburgh road, near mother Colahan's cabin, about half a mile from the Public Square.

When she was launched, so steep was the declivity, that a stream of fire issued from under her bows, and she went across the river and stuck fast in the mud, requiring the strength of the crowd who had assembled to see the launch, to pull her off.

Near the cabin a spring of most excellent water came out of the bank.

John Burtis built the schooner "Lake Serpent," 25 tons, the next Winter, across the river near Columbus street.

Afterwards the schooner "Macedonia" was built on the farm of Sam'l Dille, about two miles out on the Newburgh road, was brought in on wheels, launched at the foot of Superior street, and afterwards purchased by the late John Blair.

The celebration of the completion of the Ohio canal between Cleveland and Akron took place on the 7th July, 1827. It was considered a very important event for the future prosperity of Cleveland. My father went to Buffalo and purchased the canal-boat Pioneer; she was towed up by the Walk-in-the-Water, taken around Case's point, the tow-path cut and put into the canal. The lower ship-locks being made larger than ordinary canal-locks to allow vessels to pass through to a dry dock which had been constructed near where the stone mill was afterwards erected. A large party of ladies and gentlemen went up the canal several miles and were met by a boat from Akron, named, Allen Trimble, in honor of Gov. Trimble, who was then in the Executive chair.

The Governor, the Canal Commissioners, and a large party of ladies and gentlemen were on board; each boat was provided with a small swivel, salutes were exchanged and loud cheers were given, the hills echoing back the joyful sound, as the general congratulations took place.

Among those on board the Pioneer, was Horace Perry and wife; he was very much opposed to the canal, and said it would greatly increase the taxes in the State and do great injury to his farm, which was about two miles out on the Newburgh road, by separating the meadow land from the high-land.

In some way Mrs. Perry's leghorn hat got off and fell into the canal, he exclaimed: "There, I knew the d—— canal would be the ruin of me, there goes my wife's bonnet which cost thirty dollars." An elegant banquet was prepared by James Belden, and served under a bower in the garden of the Mansion House, in the evening there was a grand ball in Belden's assembly room, the managers were C. M. Giddings, H. H. Sizer, William Lemon, S. J. Andrews, J. W. Allen, our worthy Vice President, who is the only survivor.

At the foot of Bank street there was a star-shaped stockade Fort, built of chesnut puncheons, capable of holding two hundred men, this was built during the war of 1812; it was named Fort

Hungerford by the soldiers, owing to the very polite attention shown by the commanding officer to a widow of that name, who lived near by.

It was said that Gen. Harrison, on his way to the forts on the Maumee river, came to this fort, having, I believe, the reputation of being as gallant as he was brave, called upon the widow one evening; some of the boys, seeing him go there, placed a pail of soft soap at the back door and knocked at the front door; the General made a hasty retreat, and, as the saying is, put his foot into it.

I have seen the broken chesnut puncheon coffins of the poor fellows who died there, projecting from the bank of the lake as it caved down from them, their martial cloaks were army blankets.

Inflation, or the rag baby currency, had early friends in Cleveland. In one of the early years after my arrival here, small change became very scarce; silver dollars were cut into nine pieces, half dollars into five, pistareens, worth eighteen and three quarter cents, into two, and each piece passed for a shilling.

To relieve the wants of the people, the township trustees passed an order to issue and issued one hundred dollars in shin-plasters, as they were called, of the denomination of six and a quarter, twelve and one half, and twenty-five cents, the bills were signed by Daniel Kelley, President, and Horace Perry, Clerk of the Board of Trustees.

It was pretty cheap living in Cleveland in those early days, and for some years after; the price of flour was from two to two and a half dollars per barrel, eggs six pence per dozen, butter eight to ten cents per pound, corn thirty cents per bushel, wheat fifty cents, oats fifteen, and whiskey twenty to twenty-five cents per gallon.

In those times four and six horse covered wagons, from Stark and Wayne counties, loaded with pork, flour and whiskey, filled Superior street from the Atwater buildings to the Public Square, the men slept in their wagons and generally brought their provisions and horse feed with them, and tied their horses to the pole of the wagons.

I have seen my father roll a barrel of salt out of the ware-

house and receive in return two barrels of flour and one dollar in money.

In the early agitation of the temperance movement, its friends thought that a temperance 4th of July celebration would have a beneficial influence upon the question; arrangements were accordingly made, and committees appointed to carry it out. Col. Timothy Ingram was selected for chief-marshal, the late Geo. A. Benedict and myself, assistants, an oration was delivered in the stone church, a procession formed and marched to the table under a bower on the Public Square. The day was very warm, in the afternoon the leaves on the branches overhead having withered, the hot sun came pouring through upon the table, and to add to the discomfort, the ice water had given out, one of the toasts, exciting my patriotism, I said, "now gentlemen, all fill your glasses and drink to this very patriotic toast;" the late Richard Winslow, one of the early and most respected citizens, took the vinegar cruse and mixed some vinegar with the water; Col. Ingram read the toast at the head of the table, Benedict read it in the centre, I voiced it with emphasis at the foot; all arose and drank. Mr. Winslow, who stood near me, exclaimed, "Slops by Java, Mr. Merwin;" what benefit to the cause was gained by this celebration, its friends have never informed me.

Among the noted characters in town, and the greatest joker of them all, was Gaius Boughton, who came from the Susquehanna river; he kept a store in a small building in the lot next east of Geer and Walsworth's hat store, any one who did not know him, enquiring for an article which he did not have, he would send the person to the house of some private family to purchase it. One day an essence peddler came along and wanted to sell him some oil of peppermint; Boughton said he had on hand all he required, but he knew a man who would buy all he had, he was a very queer kind of a man, and would probably say he did not want to buy, and you must stick to him, and he will take all you have; directing him to the residence of the Rev. Mr. McLane, principal of the old brick academy school, which was on the corner of Bank and St. Clair, now occupied by the Hoyt block; in answer to his knock, Mrs. McLane

came to the door and asked what was wanted; he replied he wished to see the man of the house; Mr. McLane come hobbling along and asked him what he wished, the peddler said he came to sell him some oil of peppermint, Mr. McLane declined purchasing and turning to go back to his room, the peddler said, "now old fellow, I know all about you, you may as well buy it first as last." The reply was, "Sarah, bring my horse whip." The peddler left suddenly on a keen run.

In the foregoing narrative I have endeavored to give my early recollections of this beautiful and prosperous City of Cleveland without exaggeration and with the hope that they may possess a historical value worthy of preservation.

INCIDENTS IN THE CAREER OF THE MORGAN FAMILY.

BY ISHAM A. MORGAN.

The time of the exodus from the eastern States, and the early settlement of the pioneers in the wilderness of Cuyahoga county are far in the past. And if the trials and scenes of pioneer life could all be told, the change would appear, viewed in connection with the present and prospective status of our county, almost as marvelous as the stories of the Arabian Nights entertainment. And although the great changes have not been made in a moment as by the magic of Aladdin's wonderful lamp, still, the few left of the early pioneers can but be astonished at the wonderful change they long ago helped to inaugurate.

My earliest recollection is when we were moving to this famed far off land. From memory and from incidents which others made me familiar with near the time of their occurrence, enables me to relate many incidents which were a living reality in the bygone days.

My father, Capt. Youngs L. Morgan, and my mother, with their five children, moved from New London county, Connecticut, to a portion of Cleveland, afterward set off as Newburgh township. John Wightman with wife and two children came the same year

that we did, but by a somewhat different route. Though he was a noble specimen of New England honesty and thrift, I have never seen his name recorded among the early settlers. As stated in a former number of the Annals of the Early Settlers' Association of Cuyahoga county, we came in 1811. My youngest brother, A. W., was born four years after we came here. Consequently a Buckeye, and the only Buckeye in our family, was raised as long ago as when buckeyes grew spontaneously all along the wild Cuyahoga valley.

We came in a covered wagon, bringing as much household goods, and wearing apparel as the limited means of conveyance would admit of. The team was a yoke of oxen on the tongue, and a span of horses on the lead. One of my sisters, eight years old, rode one of the horses, and guided both, most of the way. The road much of the way from Albany, and especially from Buffalo, was merely a trail through the woods. The brush among the trees only having been cut out. Two other families came in company with us. The party made good progress for those days, being only about three months on the way including two weeks stoppage on account of sickness.

Major Spicer and family, a part of the company, settled in the woods, where Akron city, Summit county now is. James Fish and family, were also a part of the company. James in connection with his brother Moses, were the first settlers where Brooklyn village is. And my father in moving the James Fish family there in the Spring of 1812, crossed Walworth run the first time that it was ever crossed with a wagon or other wheel vehicle.

After Mr. Fish had cut and burned the small timber on a few acres, and girdled the large trees, as the custom was, and had raised some corn, and wheat, then the next thing was to get it ground at the Newburgh mill, it being the only mill then built and operated in this section of the State. That he usually did, by putting a bag of wheat on his horse, and another of corn, and his stoutest boy on top of the bags, and sending him to Newburgh through the woods by the way of Cleveland. And when he got to the river opposite the foot of Superior street, then after being

ferried over the river, he went on to the mill, got his grist ground, and returned home the same way.

It was lucky for the boy in his excursions if he got home before dark, as wild animals were commonly met with on the path after dark. And what made it oftentimes doubly interesting to night travelers, there were wolves to howl, and often not far away. Sometimes when hungry they would follow people who where on horseback, manifesting a strong desire for a meal of horse, or rider. They who never heard the American or gray wolf howl, know but little about vocal music. At least they know but little about the amount of noise a few wolves can make when they get engaged in concert.

Once in particular, I remember, when I was passing through a piece of woods at the approach of night, the wolves began their music but a few roads from me. The result was, if ever I moved lively to a place more desirable for a while, that was the time. Had I waited for them to come nearer and demonstrate their feelings for a lone boy at that time, when the evening twilight began to make them anxious to begin their night revel, I might not at this time mention what I know of their music, and not unfrequently of their too social proclivity with the lone and unarmed traveler who meets them in their native haunts.

When we came to this country, there were many Indians here, but they were generally friendly, and there was but little to fear from them. But when war was declared with Great Britain in 1812, many Indians took side with England. Then the frontier settlements had enemies crafty and cruel, and no one knew when, or where, they were least likely to make their murderous raids, and it was necessary for every family exposed as they were, to be on the alert, for fear of surprise. My father kept a gun and a heavy cane by his bed, as weapons of defence in case of an attack in the night by Indians.

A little previous to Hull's surrender at Detroit, the Indians made a raid at Huron, murdered several, and captured a young man and a woman, and fled with their prisoners. The woman not being able to travel as fast as the Indians liked, they murdered and

scalped her, and did the same by her then prospective posterity, carrying off a double trophy of their horrible deed. One day not long after that event, the people at the mouth of Huron river discovered parties coming in boats, they were a good deal alarmed, as they supposed them to be British and Indians to be let loose on the almost defenseless settlers. A courier was immediately sent to Cleveland to give the alarm there. Major Samuel Jones of Cleveland got on his horse and scoured the country round, telling the people to go to Doan's Corner, and there would be a guard to protect them as best they could. My brother yoked and hitched the oxen to the wagon, as we then had but one horse. After putting a few necessary articles into the wagon, and burying a few others, all went to Doan's Corner — East Cleveland, where most of the people in Cleveland and vicinity assembled. My father had been ill with a fever, and was scarcely able to be about, he took the gun, which had been brought along, and handed it to my brother Y. L. Jr., who was a good shot, and said to him, "If the Indians come, you see that there is one less to go away."

That night was spent in expectation not the pleasantest. A few men had stayed in Cleveland to watch developments there. In the morning, Capt. Allen Gaylord was seen approaching the encampment, waving his sword, and saying, "To your tents, O Israel, General Hull has surrendered to the British General, and our men, instead of Indians, were seen off Huron. They are returning to their homes." Thankful were all that it turned out with them to be nothing worse than the inconvenience of fleeing from their homes on short notice under unpleasant circumstances.

Those days were days that tested the nerve and endurance of the fathers and mothers. One night while my father was sick, my mother hearing the tinkling of a bell in the corn-field, worn by one of our oxen, and notwithstanding that the tinkling of a bell was sometimes a trick of the Indians to decoy and entrap unwary ones who were in the search of their cattle, she started out in pursuit of what she was inclined to believe were the trespassing oxen, and by no little effort succeeded in driving them out, and in closing the gap in the fence, saving the growing corn from further destruction.

After war was over, the people no longer feared molestation, and the latch string was out again for all comers. I don't suppose there are many now who know what a latch string to a log cabin was. It was a string about a foot long, with one end fastened to a latch inside of the door, and the other end put through a hole in door, so that when the door was shut, any person outside wishing to enter, could pull the string, raise the latch, and open the door. In those days the latch string hung out when any of the family were at home. But when all were going away the latch string was pulled in, and everything was then as safe as if locked in a money vault, no one ever molesting anything when the latch string indicated that the family were away. All prided in keeping the latch string out when at home, fraternally entertaining any who might come.

In 1815, Napoleon I. surrendered in person to England, and was sent a prisoner to the isle of St. Helena. The news of that event came to New York, and to New London by sailing vessels, then it was published in the Connecticut Gazette, and then the Gazette came by mail on horse-back to Cleveland, where we received it, often taking two months or more to get important news from the old countries, which now would be telegraphed to and published in Cleveland on the day of its occurrence. It was a relief from the monotony and dearth of news which had prevailed, when Logan commenced printing the first paper ever published in Cleveland, called the Cleveland Register. The entire contents of that weekly would fill but little more than one page of a medium size daily of the present time. Yet it was considered a great advance in affairs, indicating growth and prosperity in the little village of Cleveland.

Schools there were to teach the young idea how to shoot after the war was over. But there was no school fund, nor a school law in the State of Ohio till several years later. Our estimable President of the Early Settlers' Association has the honor of being the author of the present school law of Ohio. They of my early age and locality, never had the benefit of the better schools at home which are provided for youths now. In our early days, the

heads of families clubbed together where there were enough to sustain a school, and youths enough could be got together to make it an object to hire a man to teach the large boys and girls in the Winter, that being the time of year when their work was least required, while the smaller ones went to the Summer school, taught by a woman.

If a family possessed a Webster's spelling-book for spelling, an American Preceptor, or a Columbian Orator, or a Dwight's geography, which were used for reading books, a Daboll's, or Adams' arithmetic, and a slate and pencil for ciphering, and paper, ink, and goose quills for writing, and possibly a Murray's grammar for such as wished to study grammar, with these it was supposed that the youths were fully armed and equipped for school exercise. Taking the dinner basket filled with the noon repast, they put out for the log school-house, perhaps from one to three miles distant, and the greater part of the way through the woods. And on their arrival there, spent their hours with their teacher in acquiring a knowledge of what was called a common school education.

The Rev. Stephen Peets, whom some of the old inhabitants of Cuyahoga County may remember, taught our school in the Winter of 1814-15. And during the term, he got up an exhibition for the evening of the last day of school. On the road from Newburgh to Cleveland, now Broadway, where you first get a view of the river from the high land, was Samuel Dille's house, which, of course, was a log house. It was large for the times, and in it was a spacious upper room, the length and breadth of the house. There the people of Newburgh and Cleveland assembled and witnessed the performance of the Conjuror, taken from the Columbian Orator; the dissipated Oxford student, also taken from the same book; Brutus and Cassius, taken from the American Preceptor; and several other pieces. The various parts were conceded by the critics there, to have been performed in admirable style. After the performance, my father, mother, two sisters, and myself, returned home a distance of a mile and a half on the family horse. Two adults and three plump children, 6 to 12 years of age, might now be considered rather a large load for one horse to carry, and 5 on a

horse, as may be supposed, would now render a cavalcade somewhat uncouth in appearance on the broadways of Cleveland. But then people dispensed in part with stylish appearances, and accommodated themselves to the necessities of the time. We all arrived home safe and sound, and the horse that carried us, did it apparently without fatigue.

Perhaps that school exhibition was where a desire had its origin to excel in dramatic performance several years later by Cleveland young men and ladies, under a tutor of more than ordinary repute. But what a change in that little company since that time.—I remember the whole soul and ever cheerful Thos. Colahan, the social and generous Sylvester Gaylord, the eccentric yet well meaning Francis Billett, the genial and warm hearted Wm. Skinner, the staid friend James H. Elwell, and Lewis Dibble, the ever generous and true to his associates,—he remains with us.—And the ladies—I cannot forget them. And while tears of sadness start in memory of the departed ones of that association, let a warm greeting continue as often as the three or four remaining ones meet, and I would say to all, let the friendship of earlier days be imitated, and the kindly acts of pioneer life inspire the rising generation to kind and noble deeds.

The exercises of the forenoon were now concluded with a song finely rendered by Mr. Fulkerson, a popular singer of Cleveland. The Home-Amateurs, and other singers who had so kindly volunteered their services for the occasion, were invited by a vote of the Association to partake in the social lunch which was now announced as ready by the blowing of a conch-shell as in pioneer times. The shell was said to have been in use over a hundred years ago. Three long rows of tables had been set under the galleries in the hall laden with substantials and luxuries. The moment the chonch had ceased its sonorous tones, the Association took a recess and seated themselves with invited guests at the tables. All seemed to enjoy the feast, and especially the social chit-chat that accompanied it.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Association was called to order at 2 o'clock. The public had been invited to attend. The hall, large as it is, was filled. The exercises commenced with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" by the Home Amateurs, in a style and with a zest that delighted the audience. The Annual Address followed.

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

THE CORPORATE BIRTH AND GROWTH OF CLEVELAND.

BY HON. S. O. GRISWOLD.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE EARLY SETTLERS ASSOCIATION:—

At the request of your worthy President I appear before you to deliver your fifth annual address. While I cannot pretend to bring to you anything of personal recollection of the early days, my line of study has made me familiar with some matters which may be appropriately considered on this occasion. The authorities for the facts to be stated by me are in great part derived from the archives of the State, and the public records of the County and City, which I have verified by personal inspection. I must also acknowledge my obligation for other facts to that most excellent compilation in regard to the history of Cleveland by our distinguished fellow townsman, Col. Charles Whittlesey. The subject which I have chosen for my address is: *The Corporate Birth and Growth of Cleveland.*

This place, where the Cuyahoga river empties into Lake Erie, was regarded by the statesmen of the ante-revolutionary period as a strategic point for the command of the northwest territory, and the control of the future commerce of the lakes. Immediately after the ratification of the treaty of peace in 1784, the Continental Congress by resolutions passed the 23rd day of April of that year, assumed the control of this vast territory, and on May 25th, 1785, it passed an ordinance for the survey and sale of the land thereof.

There then existed, however, on the part of several of the States, conflicting claims in regard to their jurisdiction and ownership of the title to this region. The State of Connecticut made large claims to the territory; but on the 14th of September 1786, that State ceded to the Continental Congress all its rights over this region, reserving, however, the title to all the land bounded south by the 41st parallel of north latitude, and north by the line of $42^{\circ} 1'$, and extending west between these lines from the Pennsylvania line, a distance of 120 statute miles.

On the 13th day of July 1787, the Continental Congress passed an ordinance for the government of this territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio river, which is known as the famous ordinance of 1787. In the fifth article of that ordinance, it was provided that not less than three nor more than five States might be formed out of this territory, and the western line of the eastern State thereof was coincident with the present western boundary of Ohio, said line beginning in the Ohio river at the mouth of the great Miami, and drawn due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada.

A territorial government was immediately organized, and General Arthur St. Clair was appointed governor, and continued to hold the office till Ohio was admitted into the Union. On the 12th of July 1788, the governor, by his proclamation, established Washington County, including all the State east of a line from the mouth of the Cuyahoga river to the Ohio river, and on the 29th day of July 1797 he established the County of Jefferson, which included all the northern part of said Washington County. Although the Continental Congress, by its resolutions and ordinances, assumed jurisdiction over all this territory northwest of the Ohio river, the State of Connecticut yielded none of its claims to this reserved tract, described in its act of session of 1786, and proceeded to deal with it as its own rightful territory, and, as is well known, granted the title to the soil thereof to the Connecticut Land Company. The few scattered inhabitants of this district paid little heed to the assumption of jurisdiction by the territorial governor; they laughed to scorn the tax gatherer sent among them, and he returned to his

county seat with his pockets leaner than when he started from home. The spirit of those early emigrants is well portrayed by the conduct of the surveying party sent out by the Connecticut Land Company to survey this territory after the conveyance to it by the State of Connecticut. They arrived at the western boundary of Pennsylvania and established the point where the dividing line struck the lake, on the 4th of July 1796, and having performed this work, proceeded on that day, as was the custom of the whole country, to have a Fourth of July celebration, with federal salutes, dinner, toasts and speeches; and the second toast on that occasion was the State of New-Connecticut, which was drank with well filled bumpers of good old-fashioned grog. They were actuated by the same sentiments and feelings as were their ancestors more than 150 years before, who, finding themselves gathered on the banks of the Connecticut river, and feeling the necessity of an established government, without any permission or authority of king, parliament, royal council, or colonial assembly, adopted a written constitution, the first known in all history, where the ultimate authority was based on the major vote of the people, and under that constitution established a government, and entitled it, "The Commonwealth of Connecticut."

The disputes, however, as to the jurisdiction of this territory, were settled in a wise and prudent manner; the first Congress of the United States, at its first session, passed an act, approved August 7th, 1784, ratifying the ordinance of 1787, and continuing in force the territorial government, and by an act passed at the first session of the sixth Congress, approved April 28, 1800, authorized the President of the United States to accept for the general government the session of jurisdiction of this territory west of Pennsylvania, commonly called the Western Reserve of Connecticut, and by said act confirmed the title to the soil in the State of Connecticut, and authorized and directed the President to issue a patent to the Governor of that State for the territory embraced within the boundaries aforesaid. On the 10th of July following, the Governor of the territory, by his proclamation, established the county of Trumbull, which substantially embraced

within its limits all of said reserved tract. The Connecticut Land Company after its purchase took immediate steps to have its land surveyed, and in 1796 sent out a surveying party, at whose head was General Moses Cleaveland, to perform the work. As before stated, this party arrived and established at the lake a point in the line of the boundary between this reserved tract and the State of Pennsylvania. It does not fall within my purpose to give any history of that survey, and I refer to it only in connection with the laying out of this city. The plan of the survey was first to establish the dividing line between the tract and Pennsylvania, then to establish the southern boundary line, being the 41st parallel of north latitude, then to lay off on this line ranges of townships containing 25 square miles, the ranges numbering upwards westwardly, and the townships northwardly. That portion of the surveying party, whose duty was to run the southern boundary, having proceeded on that line sixty miles westwardly, being the west line of the 12th range, then ran the west line thereof north to the lake, and arrived here at Cleveland on the 22d day of July, 1796, where nearly the whole party were reunited, and furnished with supplies, which they greatly needed. You have well chosen this same day of the month as your anniversary day. When this party running the west line had arrived at the north line of the sixth township of the 12th range (Independence), they found the course of the Cuyahoga River, which passed centrally through that township, then bore substantially a due northerly course to the lake, and in accordance with instructions of the Company, the west line of this range was not further prolonged on its course, but they went eastwardly to the river for the rest of the distance, making the Cuyahoga River the west boundary to the lake, and the next township, which was Cleveland, therefore, according to the survey, became the seventh township of the twelfth range, although a small strip near the lake was on the line of the townships numbered eight. When General Cleaveland examined the situation, with the prescience of a leader of men, he saw that this plateau at the junction of the river and the lake was the true site for a city, and he directed his surveyors to lay out here a plot for

the same. In his judgment here was to be the capital of the State of New-Connecticut, which was to arise and grow on this reserved wilderness. The actual surveying work was done under the direction of Augustus Porter, assisted by Seth Pease and Amos Spafford as principal surveyors. The area selected contained about 520 acres, and was divided into two acre lots, 220 in number, with streets, alleys, and public grounds. There was first made a rough field map on which these lots, streets, and grounds were marked and laid out, but a more perfect and complete map was made by Seth Pease and finished before the 1st of October of that year. On this old field map, there was written in fair hand, as well to perpetuate the General's memory, as the event itself, "The City of Cleveland." In the spelling, the letter "a" in the first syllable always used by the General himself, was omitted, which letter was not used in the English District of that name, called by the old Saxon invaders *Clif-londe*, which was the origin of the cognomen, and it has generally been omitted by the family to which the General belonged. There was a resurvey of the plot by Major Spafford in 1801, who had assisted in the original survey. The clearing away of the forest and other causes had destroyed many of the posts and monuments originally set and marked, but he had before him the original minutes and survey, and no substantial change was made by him in the lots or streets.

The streets as copied from Pease's notes and minutes are as follows :

First, *Superior street*, north side beginning at the west end, where it connects with Water street at a post (from said post, a white oak marked D bears S 31° E dist. 21 links). Thence runs N 56° E (counting from the true meridian) 20 chains to the Square. Thence keeping the same course across the Square to a corner post on the other side of the Square 9 chains 50 links (from the last post a white oak marked F bears N 25° west 24 links dist). Thence N 56° E 20 chains to the west side of Erie street to a corner post, from which W oak marked R bears S 82° W dist. 46 links.

N. B. This street is 200 links in width.

Survey of *Lake street* north side, beginning at the west end at

Water street at a corner post, (from which a whitewood tree marked H bears S 31° E dist. 31 links). Thence runs N 56° E 24 chains to the west side of Ontario street to a corner post, from which a black oak marked J bears N 42° E distant 38 links. Thence across sd. street 150 links to a post, from which a white oak marked K bears N 22° W distant 24 links. Thence to the west side of Erie street 24 chains to a corner post from which a white oak marked N bears 69° W 45 links distant. This street is 150 links in width.

Federal street is parallel to Superior street. The south side of Federal street is half way from Superior street to Lake street; it begins on Erie street and runs 56° E to the east line of the city limits. Its length is 1800 links, and its width 150 links.

A description of *Huron street*. It is parallel to Superior street, and distant from it 20 chains. Its width is 150 links, its length from the east line of the city to Erie is 18 chains; afterwards there was a triangular piece taken off from lot No. 97 to connect sd. with Ontario above the bank. The north side of Huron from Ontario to the river is 745 links. The south side of Huron street to Miami street is 16 chains, and from Miami street to the river 12 chains 50 links.

Ohio street is parallel to Huron street, and is distant from it 20 chains. The whole length is from Miami street to Erie street 16 chains; its width is 150 links or 6 rods.

The description of *Erie street*. East side. The distance from the south line of the city limits to Huron street is 31 chains 50 links, and from Huron street to Federal street to the top of the bank of the lake shore is 17 chains 25 links. West side. The distance from the south line of the city to Ohio street 10 chains; from Ohio street to Huron street is 20 chains; from Huron street to Superior street is 20 chains; from Superior street to Lake street is 20 chains 3 links; from Lake street to the top of the banks of the lake shore is 708 links; below the banks not measured. This street lieth at right angles with Superior street. That is N 34° W or S 34° E. The whole length from the south line of the city to the top of the bank of the Lake is 83 chains 68 links. The width of the street is 150 links.

Ontario street. East side from Huron street to the Square is 14 chains ; from the Square to Lake street is 16 chains ; from Lake street to the top of the bank of the Lake shore is 7 chains. West side from Huron street to Maiden Lane is 8 chains 55 links ; from Maiden Lane to the Square is 6 chains 70 links ; from the Square to Lake street is 16 chains ; from Lake street to the top of the bank of the Lake shore is 7 chains 62 links. The course of Ohio street is N 34° W or S 34° E and 150 links in width.

Miami street connects the west end of Ohio street with Huron street and is parallel to Erie street. The length is 20 chains, and its width 150 links.

Water street. East side from Superior street to Lake street is 20 chains ; from Lake street to the top of the bank of the Lake shore is 8 chains 50 links. West side, from Superior street to Mandrake Lane is 15 chains ; from Mandrake Lane to Bath street is 13 chains 12 links. The width is 150 links. Its course is N 34° W or S 34° E.

Survey of *Mandrake Lane.* West side beginning at Water street, and run by lot No. 197 S 50° W 5 chains 72 links ; thence S 6° E 5 chains 61 links to Union street. South east side beginning at Water street and run S 56° W 5 chains 18 links. Thence S 6° E 484 links to Union Lane. The width of the street is 100 links.

Survey of *Union Lane.* North side beginning at the south end of Water street west side and run N 80° 40' W 316 links to a post ; thence N 56° 50' W 863 links to a post ; thence S 77° 20' W 200 links to a post, where it connects with Mandrake Lane, thence S 77° 20' W across the end of Mandrake Lane 101 links. Thence S 56° W 167 links to the river. The width of this Lane is 100 links.

Survey of *Vineyard Lane.* West side beginning at an angle formed by the continuation of Water street west side and Superior street south side ; thence running S 8° 20' W 435 links to a white oak ; thence S 24° W 12 chains to a post ; thence S 66° E 128 links to the river.

N. B. The road is laid 100 links wide ; also a reserve is made for a landing place at the river 6 rods, immediately east of the last described line ; likewise the last mentioned post is distant N 14°

30' to 150 links from a stake set at the end of the 17th course Cuyahoga Traverse.

In the old field map, the name of Superior street was first written "Broad," Ontario "Court," and Miami "Deer," but these words were crossed with ink, and the same names written as given in Pease's map and minutes. In Spafford's map, "Maiden Lane," which led from Ontario street along the side of the hill to Vineyard Lane, was omitted, and the same was never worked or used. Spafford also laid out Superior Lane, which was not on the Pease map, which has since been widened, and become that portion of Superior street from Water down the hill to the river. "Bath street" is not described in the Pease minutes, but is laid out on the map, and is referred to in the minutes, and the boundaries and extent appear on the map. The Square also is not described in the Pease minutes, but is referred to in the description of Ontario and Superior streets, and is marked and laid out on the map. In Spafford's minutes the Square is thus described: "The Square is laid out at the intersection of Superior street and Ontario street, and contains ten acres. The center of the junction of the two roads is the exact center of the Square." These surveys, the laying out of the lots bounding on the Square, their adoption by the Land Company, the subsequent sale by said Company of the surrounding lots abutting upon it, make the "Square" as much land devoted to public use as the streets themselves, and forever forbids the same being given up to private uses. The easterly line of the city was the east line of one tier of lots, beyond Erie street, coinciding with the present line of Canfield street. The east line began at the lake, and extended southerly one tier of lots south of Ohio street. The line then ran to the river, down the river skipping the lower bend of the river to Vineyard Lane, thence along Vineyard Lane to the junction of Water with Superior street, thence to the river, thence down the river to its mouth. Superior street, as the survey shows, was 132 feet in width, the other streets 99 feet. It is hardly possibly to fully appreciate the sagacity and foresight of this leader of the surveying party. With full consciousness of what would arise in its future growth, he knew the city would

have a suburban population, and he directed the immediate outlying land to be laid off in ten acre lots, and the rest of the township into 100 acre lots, instead of the larger tracts into which the other townships were divided. The next year, the ten acre lots were surveyed and laid out. They extended on the east to the line of what is now Willson avenue, and on the south to the top of the brow of the ravine formed by Kingsbury Run, and extended westwardly to the river bank. Owing to the peculiar topography of the place, some of the two acre lots had more and others less than the named quantity of land, and the same occurred in the survey and laying out of the ten acre lots. The flats were not surveyed off into lots, and there was an unsurveyed strip between the west line of the ten acre lots and the river, above and below the mouth of the Kingsbury Run, running south to a point west of hundred acre lot 278. Three streets were laid out through the ten acre lots, each 99 feet in width to correspond with the city streets, called the South, Middle and North Highway. The southerly one becoming Kinsman street, the Middle, Euclid street at its intersection with Huron; the southerly one received its name from the fact that Kinsman, the east township of the seventh line of townships, was at a very early period distinguished for its wealth and population. The Middle was called Euclid, because that was the name of the next township east. The North Highway was a continuation of Federal street, but changed to St. Clair, after the name of the territorial governor, whose name, in the minds of his admirers, was a synonym of Federal.

Owing to the apparently poor character of the soil upon the lake shore, the great body of early emigrants pushed on into the interior, and for many years there were only a few struggling settlements to be found on the site of the future city. But the general population of the territory rapidly increased, and the seventh Congress, at its first session, by an act approved April 30th, 1802, enabled the people of the eastern division of the territory northwest of the Ohio to form a constitution for a State Government, and for the admission of the State into the Union on an equal footing with the other States. The western boundary of the

State was the same as originally established by the ordinance of 1787, but the northern boundary was a line intersecting the same drawn through the southerly extreme of lake Michigan, running east after its intersection until it intersected lake Erie, and thence through lake Erie to the Pennsylvania line. The convention was authorized by said act to assemble on the first Monday in the following November, and within that month, and on the 29th day thereof, they had completed and signed their constitution, and thereupon Ohio became one of the States of the Union. In the same year, 1802, agreeable to an order of the Territorial Court of General Quarter Sessions, the inhabitants of this township called Cleveland, met at the house of James Kingsbury, on the 5th day of April, and organized a Township government by choosing Rudolphus Edwards as chairman, and Nathaniel Doan as clerk, and elected as Township trustees Amos Spafford, Timothy Doan, and W. W. Williams. They also elected the then usual Township officers, appraisers, supervisors of highways, fence viewers and constables, and thus began the corporate existence of Cleveland. The Township jurisdiction then extended over a large surrounding territory, which was afterwards curtailed by the organization of new townships.

December 31st, 1805, the General Assembly passed an act for the division of Trumbull county, whereby Geauga county was established, which embraced all of Trumbull county east of the Cuyahoga river, and north of the fifth range of townships. In the same act provision was made for the future organization of Cuyahoga county, and by an act passed January 16th, 1810, Cuyahoga county was established. It embraced all the territory now within its limits east of the river, including Willoughby, which was long afterwards annexed to Lake county, and on the west embraced the greater part of Medina and Lorain counties, for which provision had been made for their future organization, and which were afterwards established. It would be too much of detail to give any history of the township; but I notice that one of the supervisors of highways chosen at the first election was Samuel Huntington, who was the same year elected as delegate to the State Convention,

the first Senator elected from Trumbull county, afterwards chosen Supreme Judge, and subsequently elected Governor of the State. Stanley Griswold also was Town Clerk, but soon appointed by the Governor to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate from Ohio, and at the end of his term appointed by the President, Judge of the northwest territory. On the 2nd day of March 1799 Congress divided the northwest territory into custom collection districts, the Erie district including the shores of lake Erie from the Pennsylvania line to the Maumee river, then called the Miami of the lake, and the port of entry was ordered to be established at said Miami river, or near Sandusky; and two ports of delivery were also authorized. The eighth Congress at its 2nd session, on the 3rd day of March 1805 divided this district, making the west boundary thereof the Vermillion river, and authorized the President by proclamation to designate the port of entry. This was done by the President, and he designated Cleveland as such port of entry. but no authoritative date of that proclamation can be found in Cleveland, as the records of the office have been destroyed by fire; but on the 17th day of January, 1806, Judge John Walworth was commissioned collector of the district. On the 15th day of October, 1814, the Township of Newburgh was organized from the territory of this original seventh Township of the 12th Range, the north line thereof being a prolongation of the original north line of the seventh Township till it reached the ten acre lots; thence south and west on the line of the ten acre lots to the northwest corner of 100 acre lot 278. It embraced within its limits the residences of those then important citizens, James Kingsbury, Erastus Miles, and Rudolphus Edwards. Indeed, Newburgh township, for a considerable period, was the more important place, as water power was to be found there, and a good mill had been built. Most of you doubtless remember in former days the sneer of our rival cities on the lake shore, who described Cleveland as the town on the lake six miles from Newburgh. The prejudices of the emigrants against the soil gradually disappeared as its capacities became known, and the advantages of its situation began to prevail. Its being established as a port of entry, and its location as

the county seat, all tended to increase the population, and on the 23rd day of December 1814, an act was passed by the General Assembly to take effect on the first Monday of June following, "To incorporate the Village of Cleveland, in the County of Cuyahoga." The boundaries of the village are described in the act as so much of the City plat of Cleveland, in the Township of Cleveland and County of Cuyahoga, as lies northwardly of Huron street so-called, and westwardly of Erie street so-called, in said city plat as originally laid out by the Connecticut Land Company, according to the minutes and survey and map thereof in the office of the recorder of said County of Cuyahoga. Agreeable to said act, on the first Monday in June, 1815, twelve of the inhabitants of that village met, and unanimously elected Alfred Kelley as President, Horace Perry Recorder, Alonzo Carter Treasurer, John A. Kelley Marshal, George Wallace and John Riddle Assessors, Samuel Williamson, David Long, and Nathan Perry, Trustees.

Let us pause a moment in our narrative, to consider the situation of affairs at the time the General Assembly enacted the law incorporating the village. The war with Great Britain, which had been declared on the 18th of June 1812, was still raging, although in fact on the next day the commissioners of the two countries agreed upon the terms of a treaty of peace and the suspension of hostilities, but owing to the slowness of communication, for some time this was not known, and after the actual signing of the treaty, naval engagements took place, and the battle of New Orleans was fought. At the time this legislature assembled to act upon the affairs of the State, the war was in full progress. During all the previous Summer the great navy of our then enemy kept the seaboard coast in constant alarm, and actually landed a force on the Maryland shore, which ravaged the country, and captured and burned the capitol of the nation. All along the Canadian border, on both sides troops were stationed and occasionally fierce and bloody attacks were made by the respective forces over the lines. The great forests of the northwest were filled with savage Indians, who hung upon the border like a dark cloud in the horizon, incensed perhaps justly by the greed of advancing emigrants, and stimulated

by the money and promises of the enemy, scalping and murdering any unwary settler, and ready to fall on any undefended settlement. Happily, by the gallantry of Perry and his brave sailors, the naval banner of St. George had been hauled down and surrendered on lake Erie, and over its waters the Stars and Stripes floated triumphantly.

In looking over the acts of that General Assembly, one can scarcely imagine the country was in a state of war. They were proceeding to enact laws the same as if in a state of profound peace. Among other acts passed, I find those, regulating the course of descents and distribution of personal estates, to establish churches and library associations, to prevent injury by dogs, to regulate the practice of the courts, to provide for the improvement of the rivers, and many others, indicating a well ordered civil society. There is, however, an undertone discoverable from the act to levy and collect the direct tax apportioned that year to the State of Ohio by the General Government, and the act for the discipline of the militia. The State had been divided into brigade and regimental divisions, and to each regiment there was authorized one company of cavalry, and one of artillery; and every able bodied citizen between the ages of 18 and 45, either residing in, or coming within the State, *was obliged to enroll himself in the militia*, if not a member of a cavalry or artillery company; and within twelve months after such enrollment, and sooner, if notified, provide and *equip himself* with a good musket and bayonet, fusee or rifle, a knapsack and blankets, and two spare flints, a pouch with a box therein containing not less than 24 cartridges, suited to the bore of his musket or fusee, each cartridge to contain a proper quantity of powder and ball, or pouch and powder horn with 24 balls suited to the bore of his rifle, and a quarter of a pound of powder. The spirit of the people is well expressed by a resolution of the General Assembly referring to the situation, wherein they declared: "We will suffer every hardship, submit to every privation in support of our country's right and honor; though we love peace and invoke its blessings, yet we will not shrink from the dangers of war."

Indeed, the State of Ohio was formed by no ordinary race of

men. The constitution which they adopted was made and perfected within the short space of 29 days, and it was the purest and most remarkable constitution for a representative government, which up to that time had ever been adopted. The whole legislative power of the State was vested in the General Assembly ; the Governor had no part in the legislative voice, but was merely the executive officer ; nor was there any Lieutenant Governor to preside over the Senate ; the judiciary also were appointed by the General Assembly, to hold their offices for brief terms, or so long as they should well behave. The early emigration to Ohio represented in its composition fully and adequately the spirit of the Union. On her fruitful soil the culled grain from New England, the Middle States, and the South was sown, and the product was a race of giants. If these emigrants were not versed in the learning of universities and colleges, they had been educated at a higher academy. The prominent elder men had been soldiers of the revolution, and the young men had graduated in that school of self-sacrifice, nobleness and exalted patriotism, which eminently fitted them to become the founders and builders of a State. In looking back to that period, they seem to resemble in appearance the great trees of the virgin forest which covered the land, and not the smaller timber of a second growth. It may be Ohio vaunteth herself, but not unseemly.

To resume our narration of the village history, the Council of the village immediately organized, and continued to exercise the ordinary municipal control of the territory embraced in the corporate limits. For several years the officers of the corporation were, as at first, unanimously elected ; but as numbers increased, often more than one ticket was in the field. On the 15th day of October, 1815, upon the petition of John A. Ackley, Levi Johnson, and others, the Council laid out and established Bank, Seneca, and Wood streets from Superior street to the lake ; also St. Clair street, which was extended to the river. A jog was made at Erie from Federal street, undoubtedly from the fact that a continuation of that old street on its original line to the river would have destroyed the lots fronting on Mandrake Lane. Also Euclid street was then

established, from the Square to Huron street, the space between that point and the old middle highway being in the Township. That street in the early days, and for a long time afterwards, was by no means a popular highway. Stretching along at the southerly side of the ridge, it was the receptacle of all the surface waters of the region about it, and during much of the time was covered with water, and for the rest of the year was too muddy for ordinary travel. Diamond street, as it was then called, was also laid out around the Square.

Many interesting facts in regard to the early history of the village might be re-called from the records of the village Council. I noticed among other things, that in 1817 the Council passed an ordinance to reimburse 25 citizens, who had subscribed in all \$198 towards the building of a school house, by giving them orders on the treasurer, payable in three years. Indeed, it seems that city orders were the currency of that period, for in the previous year the village had authorized the issue of orders on the treasurer, but with a proviso limiting the amount to double the funds in the treasury, and in the following year, to provide small change, orders were authorized to be issued in small sums to any person depositing with the treasurer good, sound bank bills or specie, but not to exceed \$100 to any one person. In 1829, by a vote of a majority of the trustees, a fire-engine was purchased at the cost of \$285, for which a treasury order was issued in payment. This was thought to be a piece of extravagance, and at the next election the dissenting trustee was reëlected with an entire new board of officers; but the usefulness of the machine vindicated the wisdom of the purchase, and subsequently the trustee who was most active in the matter, was made president, and reëlected till he was promoted to a higher office. In 1832 active measures were taken to prevent the spread of the "Indian" Cholera, as it was called, a Board of Health was appointed, and vigorous sanitary action taken. A quarantine was established and a hospital provided for strangers or emigrants coming into the village attacked with the disease. In spite of all their efforts, the scourge came and for sometime was quite destructive, as it was in all the lake towns. Among others who held the

office of President was Leonard Case, and Reuben Wood, afterwards Chief Justice and Governor of the State, was both Recorder and President.

The time when the village was incorporated, notwithstanding the war, was one of rapid development of the State. By that same General Assembly the towns of Cincinnati, Circleville, Portsmouth, and Urbana were also incorporated. The ten years immediately following the war were barren of great events, yet, owing to the financial difficulties and other incidents growing out of the disturbed condition of the country, there was a large emigration to Ohio, which offered to the active and enterprising cheap land and fruitful soil. In the decade from 1810 to 1820 the population of the State doubled, and the number of inhabitants had increased to over half a million. The building of the Erie Canal had moved and stimulated the people of Ohio, and in 1820 legislation was commenced looking towards the construction of a canal to connect Lake Erie and the Ohio River, and on February 24th, 1825, an act was passed for the construction of the work. The northern terminus was located at Cleveland, chiefly through the efforts of Alfred Kelley, seconded by his fellow citizens; and in that year the great Governor of New York came to Ohio to inaugurate the work, when the ground was first broken, DeWitt Clinton himself handling the spade. Its construction was rapidly pushed forward, and it was ready for navigation in the year 1827, under the honest and able management of Alfred Kelley, who was acting commissioner during the period of its construction.

Although Cleveland had long been a port of entry, there was a heavy bar at the mouth of the river, which greatly impeded navigation and commerce. The 18th Congress, however, at its second session, by an act passed March 3rd, 1825, appropriated five thousand dollars to the building of a pier at Cleveland. The work was immediately commenced, subsequent appropriations were made, a new channel for the river cut into the lake, piers built and completed in 1828, so that there was a good channel of at least ten feet in depth. These two improvements gave the village a strong impetus, and from that time the population has steadily increased.

On the 31st of December, 1829, the legislature passed an act extending the village boundaries, and all the land lying on the river from the southerly line of Huron street down the river to a point 12 rods westerly of the junction of Vineyard Lane with the road leading from the village to Brooklyn, thence west parallel with said road to the river, and down the river to the old village line, was annexed; and on the 18th of February 1834, another act was passed, again extending the village boundaries, which added all the two acre lots east of Erie street, the tier south of Ohio street, and a parcel at the southwest corner of the original plat, which was not originally surveyed or laid off. I notice that this last piece of land, called Case's Point, was excepted from the operation of the act until the first day of January following. And on the fifth day of March 1836, an act to incorporate the City of Cleveland was passed, which changed the village to a city.

The following is a description of the territory, which was thereby declared to be a city, and "the inhabitants thereof created a body corporate and politic by the name and style of the City of Cleveland."

"Beginning at low water mark on the shore of Lake Erie at the most northeastwardly corner of Cleveland, ten acre lot number one hundred and thirty-nine, and running thence on the dividing line between lots number one hundred and thirty-nine and one hundred and forty, numbers one hundred and seven and one hundred and eight, numbers eighty and eighty-one, numbers fifty-five and fifty-six, numbers thirty-one and thirty-two, and numbers six and seven of the ten acre lots to the south line of the ten acre lots, thence on the south line of the ten acre lots to the Cuyahoga River; thence down the same to the extreme point of the west pier of the harbor, thence to the township line between Brooklyn and Cleveland, thence on that line northwardly to the county line, thence eastwardly with said line to a point due north of the place of beginning; thence south to the place of beginning."

The eastern boundary of the city fell on a line which would now be described as a line through Perry street north to the lake, and south to the southerly line of the ten-acre lots. In the meantime

the Village Council in 1820 laid out Seneca south of Superior and Michigan to intersect it, and the next year Michigan was extended to Vineyard Lane. In 1827 Champlain st. was laid out, and in 1828 Prospect street east of Ontario. Michigan street now soon became the fashionable street. Following the laying out of these new streets came the allotments of the original two-acre lots. On January 12th, 1833, Alfred Kelley made an allotment of lots 191-2-3, which lay immediately south of Bath street and west of Water. In the month of December of the same year, Richard Hilliard, Edmund Clark, and James S. Clark made the center allotment, which embraced all the land in the first bend of the river. In April 1834, Leonard Case allotted the ten-acre lot at the southeast corner of the old plat, and widened the Newburgh road, as it was called, now Broadway, from its width as a State road of 66 feet to 99 feet, to correspond with Ontario street as originally laid out. In the same year, John M. Woolsey allotted all the two-acre lots south of Superior and west of Erie. In November 1835, Lee Canfield, Sheldon Pease, and others allotted the two-acre lots at the northeast corner of the city plat, and also the adjoining ten-acre lots by their plat they laid out and dedicated Clinton Park. Between this park and the lake they built for that day fine houses with a double front, facing the lake to the north and the park to the south, expecting, no doubt, the fashionable population would choose that section to build their palatial mansions. In January 1836, Ashbel W. Walworth and Thomas Kelley allotted the two-acre lots south of Ohio street, and also a large tract of land lying adjoining and reaching to the river, which was a part of the old unsurveyed parcel, but generally known as hundred-acre lot 487. But in this growth and expansion the new city was not without an active and determined rival. In 1833, some enterprising residents of Brooklyn, associating with a number of Buffalo capitalists, purchased a tract of about eighty acres, bounded south by Detroit street, west by the river, and north by the township line, and laid the same out into lots, blocks and streets, and it was known by the name of "The Buffalo Company Purchase." In 1835, Mr. Charles Taylor, owning a farm immediately west of this allotment,

laid the same out into lots and streets, which is still known as the Taylor farm allotment. His son, a well known and honored citizen still resides on one of the lots bearing as his Christian name DeWitt Clinton. In 1836, Richard Lord and Josiah Barber allotted the land immediately south of these two plats. Not to be outdone in the matter of city organization, these residents in that part of Brooklyn township also procured the passage of an act incorporating themselves into a city, including these allotments, and some other outlying lands in the township of Brooklyn, and gave to their new city the high sounding name, "The City of Ohio." There is some rather interesting history connected with the organization of that city. The Cleveland bill was pending at the same time, and one of its provisions directed the village council to call an election for the officers of the new corporation some time in the month of April following, which was the usual month for holding the Spring elections. The bill for the City of Ohio authorized and directed the election of its officers to be held on the last Monday of March, and their bill was passed and took effect on the third day of March, just two days before the passage of the Cleveland act, and their election was held on said last Monday of March. In some manner, "they gained the pole," and won by a head the heat in this municipal race, and became a full fledged city, while Cleveland yet remained a village. In April 1837, James S. Clarke, in company with others, allotted nearly all that part of that City of Ohio lying south and west of the Barber & Sons allotment, and called their plat "Willeville." When this gentleman and his other associates had made the allotment of Cleveland center, as it was called, they had laid out Columbus street from the north line to the river. In this new plat, over the river, Columbus street was laid out through its center to connect with the Wooster and Medina Turnpike. as it was called, at the south line of the City of Ohio; the northern end of said street being exactly opposite the southern end of the Columbus street of the other plat. This Mr. Clarke also erected a large block at the northern end of Columbus street, and two large blocks on the opposite corners of Prospect street, where it intersects Ontario.

The proprietors of the Buffalo Company, not to be outdone, had built a large hotel on Main street in their allotment, to attract the fashionable travel arriving by the lake. Mr. Clarke on laying out the Willeyville tract, expended a large amount of money in grading the hill, which brought Columbus street down to the river, and had a bridge built over the river connecting his street, in the expectation that the traffic and travel from the south would reach Cleveland by this route, and be brought up Michigan street on account of its easy grade. The building of this bridge was too much for the excited inhabitants of the City of Ohio. Under some fancied claim that the bridge was not legally located, soon after its construction, in 1837, they turned out in large numbers for the purpose of tearing down and destroying the bridge. The inhabitants of Cleveland rallied to the rescue under their valiant marshal, and for a short time a bloody riot was imminent, but better counsels prevailed; a decree from the Court enjoining any interference with the bridge was obtained, and only a few bloody noses were the results of this threatened war. Alas, for human expectation of wealth based on the inflation of paper currency, for that was a period of great expansion of the paper currency of the country. When the crash happened, which is always in such cases sure to come, Clarke became insolvent, and all his lots and blocks were sold by the Sheriff. In like manner, many of the proprietors of the Buffalo Company became bankrupt, their grand hotel remained tenantless, and when I visited it officially in 1850, its walls were badly cracked, and it was occupied as a cheap tenement house, the only remains of its former grandeur was its magnificent staircase, and the only souvenir remaining in memory that I was able to discover was, that one Daniel Parish, Esq., at that time no undistinguished member of the Cleveland bar, on a return from a wedding journey after one of his many marriages, had led thither as the abode of fashion, his beautiful, if not blushing bride. The same sad fate happened to the grand houses opposite Clinton Park. One was drawn off on to another street, one torn down, and I think the remnants of one still remain in a changed condition as the sole survivor of those great expectations.

As provided in the act of incorporation, the village council ordered an election for officers, to be held on the 15th day of April, 1836, and after a spirited canvass, the following ticket was elected : John W. Willey, mayor ; Richard Hilliard, Nicholas Dockstader, and Joshua Mills, aldermen ; Morris Hepburn, John R. St. John, Wm. V. Craw, Sherlock J. Andrews, Henry L. Noble, Edward Baldwin, Aaron Stickland, Horace Canfield, and Archibald M. T. Smith, councilmen. 580 votes were cast at the election, and the successful candidate for mayor had quite a majority over his distinguished opponent Leonard Case. This vote indicates the city's population to have been between three and four thousand. When the council organized, Sherlock J. Andrews was elected its presiding officer. Mr. Henry B. Payne was chosen city attorney, and also elected clerk of the council ; but the duties of that office were performed by another person, whose beautiful handwriting appears on the first journal of the city, which is signed officially by Mr. Payne, who turned over his salary to the skillful penman performing the labor. The act by which the city was incorporated is a most excellently drafted instrument. It shows on the part of its author a clear understanding of municipal rights and duties. The language is clear and precise, and throughout its whole length it bears the impress of an educated, experienced legal mind. It was undoubtedly the work of the first mayor, and I may add, for the purpose of furnishing the basis of wise city legislation, for clearness, precision, and certainty, it will not suffer by comparison with any of the municipal codes enacted since the adoption of the present constitution. Among other provisions of this instrument, the city was authorized to levy one mill on the dollar in addition to the general tax for the support of common schools ; and it also provided for the creation of "A Board of Managers of Common Schools in the City of Cleveland." From this has grown our present public school system.

Notwithstanding the facilities they possessed for lake and canal navigation, the citizens of the city became early interested in railroad enterprises. On the third of March 1834, the legislature passed an act, whereby Aaron Barker, David H. Beardsley, Truman

P. Handy, John W. Allen, Horace Perry, Lyman Kendall, and James S. Clarke, together with those who should become stockholders, were created a body corporate by "the name and style of the Cleveland and Newburgh Railroad Company," and authorized to construct a railroad from some point in lot number 413 in Newburgh township, to the harbor in Cleveland, and were authorized also to transport freight and passengers on this road "by the power and force of steam, animals, or other mechanical force, or by a combination of them." The eastern terminus named was near a stone quarry on said lot, which was near the corner of the four townships, Newburgh, Warrensville, Cleveland, and Euclid. A depot was built there, and the neighboring farm lands were laid into lots. The capital stock authorized was \$50,000, which was subscribed and the road built, Ahaz Merchant being engineer in chief, the track being laid through Euclid street and across the Doan brook up to the quarry. The rails were made of wood, the motive force being "animals" two-horse power, tandem at that. It was laid out along the south to the west side of the square, and the depot was a part of the old barn of the then Cleveland Hotel, where the Forest City House now is. This road did not exactly reach the harbor, for in that remote stone age the square was the chief dumping ground for the freight from the quarry. It was operated for a few years, and then abandoned, and the rotting debris for a long time remained a nuisance in the highway.

At the same session, however, in which the city was incorporated, acts were passed to incorporate the Ohio Railroad Company, leading from the east line of the State through the lake counties to the Maumee river, and thence to the State line. The Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, leading from Cleveland to the State line, or some point on the river in the direction of Pittsburgh; The Cleveland, Columbus, & Cincinnati Railroad Company, leading from Cleveland through Columbus and Wilmington to Cincinnati; The Cleveland and Warren Railroad Company, leading from Cleveland to Warren, and the Cleveland & Erie Railroad Company, to lead from Cleveland to Ravenna and Portage county. The chief offices of all these companies was this city, except that

of the Ohio Railroad Company, which was located in the City of Ohio. A large amount of subscription was obtained to the stock of this company; it also obtained, under the act of 1837, which authorized the State to loan its credit to railroads, a large advance in money from the State. By the 17th section of its charter, its treasurer was authorized to issue orders, and under this power, it issued a very large amount of orders in the similitude of bank bills. By these means, a large amount of work was done towards the grading and superstructure. But the collapse which followed that period of inflation carried with it this enterprise, and in 1845 the legislature passed an act, authorizing the Board of Public Works to sell out the whole concern, from which little, if anything, was realized, and the whole thing proved an utter failure. Nothing was then done under the other charters. Some few persons still keep, as a souvenir of that period, the bills of the Ohio Railroad Company, on whose face is beautifully engraved a railroad train at full speed, and in contrast below it the graceful form of a flying deer.

The condition of the lake shore, from the action of the waters of the lake and the springs in the bank, was always a matter of interest, and sometimes of alarm, to the inhabitants of the city, and in 1837 an act was passed, incorporating the Lake Shore Company, authorizing them to protect the lake bank from caving and sliding, and as a means of remuneration, to build wharves and piers along the shore, and the city, in its corporate character, was authorized to become a member of that corporation. I cannot learn that anything was done under this authority; but afterwards the city employed Col. Charles Whittlesey, at a large expense, to pile certain portions of the lake front, and afterwards, when railroads were built, for their own protection, they continued this system of piling, by which the banks have been protected from caving and sliding. The City of Ohio, not to be outdone, in the same year this Lake Shore Company was incorporated, procured an amendment to its charter, by which it was authorized to cut, dig, and excavate canals, slips, and basins, and pay for the cost of the same by assessment upon the abutting property. By this

same act, a large parcel of territory in the southwest part of that city was carried back into the township of Brooklyn. That city proceeded under the act to construct a canal leading out of the old river bed, and paid for the same by this seductive but ruinous method of taxation, to defray the cost of public improvements. The scheme was a failure, but the dry bed of the canal has since been utilized for the laying of railroad tracks. From want of means, being unable to enter upon the construction of railroads, the citizens of Cleveland contented themselves with procuring charters for the construction of plankroads leading out on all the principal highways from the city.

The State of Ohio recovered rapidly from the commercial depression of 1837 and years following, and in 1845 enacted a new and wise banking system, four new banks under it being established in Cleveland. The city of Cleveland, however, suffered less by the panic of that time than the other cities upon the lake shore, and by the census of 1840, it had a population of 6071, the city of Ohio being only 1577. In spite of the continued financial difficulty, the city continued to advance, although its finances were in a somewhat disordered state. The bad practice of issuing orders on the treasury, payable on demand, although the treasury was empty, inherited from the village, still prevailed. These orders passed as currency, though at a ruinous discount, and in 1847 had increased to a large volume. At that period, Mr. Henry B. Payne freely gave much of his valuable time to the city affairs, and through his strenuous efforts this debt was funded, and from that time the city has promptly met every obligation at its maturity, and no city has since had a better financial credit. In 1847 also, the township of East Cleveland was organized, which took into its jurisdiction all of the 100 acre lots of the original surveyed township No. 7 north of the Newburgh line, and on the 22nd day of March 1850 an act of the legislature was passed annexing the remaining part of said township to the city of Cleveland, which embraced all of the ten acre lots, and all the unsurveyed strip lying along the bank of the river north and south of the mouth of the Kingsbury Run. During this decade, the

citizens of the city became again awakened to the importance of railroad communication. Steps were taken to revive and amend the old charters, and on the 24th of February 1846, an act was passed, authorizing the city of Cleveland, by commissioners named therein, to subscribe \$200,000 to the capital stock of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad Company, and to issue its bonds in payment of these subscriptions, and on February 16, 1849, in like manner to subscribe \$100,000 to the capital stock of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, and to issue the bonds of the city in payment thereof, and in February 1851, the sum of \$200,000 to the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula Railroad Company. The City of Ohio was also authorized to subscribe \$100,000 to the Junction Railroad Company, leading from that city to Toledo. These two latter companies have been consolidated, and form a part of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company. It was the efficient aid thus furnished by the city's credit, which enabled the promoters of these enterprises to construct and complete the roads at that time, and in so short a manner after the work was entered upon.

In that ten years the city had increased nearly three-fold, for the census enumeration of 1850 showed its population to be 17,034. The census taker of that year, not being able readily to discover by observation the boundaries of the City of Ohio (from the fact that the streets of the city had been dedicated and opened by separate tracts), took the count for the township of Brooklyn as one municipal body, and the number of the inhabitants for the whole township was 6,071. There was a blunder, however, made by the census taker, for he was then ignorant of the fact that a small spit of land lying immediately west of the west pier, as it existed in 1835, and north of the line of Brooklyn township, was within the legal limits of the city of Cleveland. There were a few shanties on this bit of sand, and they were counted as inhabitants of the township of Brooklyn. I have personal knowledge of this mistake, for I committed it myself. This increase of the city made a supply of artificial light and water a public necessity.

On the 6th day of February, 1846, the Cleveland Gas Light and

Coke Company had been incorporated, but nothing was done till 1848, when Moses G. Younglove became interested therein, and through his energetic efforts, the building of their works and the laying of pipes commenced, and the city was soon supplied with gas. The city, following the wise policy, recommended and approved by the best political economists, of preventing competition, under the false cry of opposition to monopoly, by controlling the price of gas when granting its privileges to the company, has been able to have furnished to its citizens light cheaper than that of any other city in the country, except Pittsburgh, which is in the center of the gas coal region.

In June, 1833, an act was passed by the General Assembly incorporating Philo Scovill and his associates as the Cleveland Water Company, granting them the privilege of furnishing the inhabitants of the village of Cleveland with water. Nothing was done under this act. March 19, 1850, this act was amended, extending their privileges so as to include the inhabitants of the city as their customers. The company was organized, some stock subscribed, but nothing further was done. But in the Mayoralty of William Case, under his able and energetic lead, the city corporation entered upon the matter. There was much preliminary discussion, many surveys and estimates made, and in 1854 a plan was adopted. To carry out this plan on the first day of May 1854 the passage of an act of the Legislature was procured, enabling the city to locate its reservoir and make its connections with the lake within the limits of the City of Ohio, and authorizing the city to make a loan of \$100,000 to carry out the project. The loan was conditioned upon a vote of popular approval, which was given. Backed by the credit of such sterling men as Richard Hilliard and W. A. Otis, the city readily negotiated the loan, and the work was entered upon, and by the year 1846, the city of Cleveland took pride in furnishing the great numbers, who attended the State Fair held within its limits that year, with water from Lake Erie.

Pursuant to the constitution of 1851, the first Legislature following its adoption passed a general law for the organization and government of all the municipalities within the State, and repealed all

the old charters. The only substantial change in the Cleveland organization was the abolition of the Board of Aldermen, and the establishment of a separate police court, the duties thereof having previously been performed by the Mayor. The building of the water works, and the evident mutuality of interests, had substantially obliterated all the ancient rivalry, and in 1854, in accordance with the general law then in force, which provided for the union of adjoining cities and the annexation of territory, the two cities passed the necessary ordinances for union, which were approved as required, by the popular vote of each municipality, the total vote being 3,160, indicating a population of about 25,000. The terms of annexation being agreed upon and signed June 5, 1854, by H. V. Wilson and F. T. Backus on the part of Cleveland, and by William B. Castle and Chas. L. Rhodes on the part of the City of Ohio, on the same day, the latter city passed the required ordinance, and on the next day the city of Cleveland passed its ordinance for that purpose, and thus, on June 6, 1854, the City of Ohio became an integral and important part of the city of Cleveland. The public debt of the City of Ohio was assumed by the city of Cleveland, except its liability for bonds issued to pay its subscription to the Junction Railroad Company, which were afterwards paid by the sale of the stock. Another of the provisions of the agreement of annexation gave to the city of Cleveland as it existed before the Union, any surplus it might realize by reason of its subscription to the stock of the Several railroads before mentioned, which surplus was to be expended under the direction of the trustees representing that district in the new corporation, for a public park or other public use. It is well known, that the city realized a large surplus from its stocks after the payment of its obligations given therefor, perhaps the only case of the kind in the whole country. In addition to this fund, the city also realized a considerable amount of stock from the sale of its lands north of Bath street on the lake shore to these several roads, to which it had given its credit. March 28, 1862, an act was passed by the Legislature creating a Board of fund commissioners to take charge of this fund. Nothing more need be said of the management

thereof, than that from this fund over a million and seven hundred thousand dollars has been paid to discharge the debt of the city, and over a million still remains in the hands of the commissioners. It is one of the pleasant recollections of the person, who addresses you, that in his official capacity representing this community, he inserted in his own hand-writing in the original bill as it was passed by the House of Representatives of the General Assembly, which was concurred in by the Senate, and became a law, the honored names of Henry B. Payne, Franklin T. Backus, William Case, Moses Kelly, and William Bingham, who thereby were made the commissioners of said fund. The new city increased rapidly, and at the census of 1860 the enumeration showed a population of 43,838. Under the provisions of the general law, various annexations have since been made at different times. By virtue of an ordinance passed February 16, 1864, a portion of Brooklyn township lying northerly of Walworth Run was brought into the corporation, and on February 27, 1867, another portion of Brooklyn township and a part of Newburgh township was annexed. These annexations extended the line of the city westerly of the old limits of the City of Ohio on the lake shore, and included large quantity a of land south of the original City of Ohio, and a part of the 100 acre lots on the north part of Newburgh township, and on December 14, 1869, original lot 333, then being a part of Newburgh township, was annexed. These annexations added a large area to the territory of the city, but its numbers were not much increased thereby. The stimulus, however, given to manufacturing and other industries during this decade, largely increased the growth of the city, and the census of 1870 showed a population of 92,829. The advantages of the school system, the need of protection from fire, police supervision, water, gas and sewage facilities, induced the inhabitants immediately outlying the city limits to knock for admission, and in 1872 steps were taken to annex the village of East Cleveland, and on the 14th of October the proceedings were completed for that purpose; and by an ordinance of November 19, 1872, still further annexations were made from the townships of Brooklyn, Newburgh, and East Cleveland, and on the 16th of September

1873, a large part of the remaining portion of Newburgh township was annexed, extending the city line beyond the crossing of the old Newburgh road by the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Road.

Since that time no further annexations have been made, and the census of 1880 showed a population of 159,404. The rate of increase for the last decade was over seven per cent., and the same ratio for the last four years would carry the number beyond 200,000. There are many other matters connected with the corporate growth, which time would fail me to mention. The organization of churches and charitable associations, the schools and library associations, the banking institutions, the fire and police and sewage system, and many other matters would each easily form a subject for a separate paper. In these stages which I have recounted of the city's growth, three figures stand forth prominently as actors, the first president of the village, the first mayor of the city, and the third, a worthy compeer of these two, many times the village president, and the oldest surviving mayor, John W. Allen. Born in Connecticut the same year Ohio became a state, trained to the law, he came here the same year the work on the Ohio canal begun. Early and ardently devoted to the welfare of the place which he had chosen for his home, he was repeatedly elected the presiding officer of the village, sent to the Legislature, was a Senator when the act of incorporation was passed, promoted from thence to Congress, and returning at the end of his four years term of service, and as a sense of the approbation of his constituents he was by them elected mayor of the city. To all public enterprises, and specially to the organization of the railroad companies, whose original charters had been granted when he was a member of the Legislature, he gave his time and money with generous heart and liberal hand. He still remains among us, carrying his more than eighty years, and the younger generation who observe his erect form, his active step and courtly manner, may, as has been said, "form some estimate of the race of whom he was not the foremost." The first president of the village, also born in Connecticut, at an earlier period, trained to the law, arriving at the village the same year that the county was organized

then in the first year of his manhood, appointed the first prosecuting attorney of the county, soon sent to the Legislature, a member thereof when the Act incorporating the village was passed, chosen its first president, was always devoted to the city's interests. Chiefly by his influence, Cleveland was selected as the northern terminus of the Ohio canal, he was the acting commissioner during its construction, negotiating the State's loan to pay for its cost, which by his able and honest administration was brought within the original estimate. Public considerations induced his removal to the Capital of the State, but he never forgot the corporation of his own creation. Distinguished as a financier, a legislator, author of the Ohio State Banking System, from which the National Bank System is in great part copied, growing with the growth of the State, and when canals had given way to railroads, becoming the active promoter of these enterprises, and especially of the roads leading out of this city, he stands out as one of the great men of Ohio's first half century.

The first mayor, born in New Hampshire, graduate of an ancient college, trained in the law, came here also in village times. Possessing a finer genius, if not the great executive power of the first president of the village, as lawyer, legislator, and judge, he also gave his time, talents and learning to the city, ardently encouraging and aiding every enterprise for the promotion of its welfare. The impress of his genius is indelibly marked upon the early life of the city. I trust the time may arrive, when the city government shall no longer find its habitation in hired tenements, with its archives in unsafe chambers, but on some suitable site shall build a hall worthy of itself, before its facade in some appropriate spot, where shall be placed in bronze or marble a statue exhibiting to all beholders the stern but noble form of Alfred Kelley, and a correct image of that accomplished gentleman, John Wheelock Willey. I should do injustice to my own feelings, and be untrue to history, if I omitted also the mention of him upon whom their mantle fell. Born within the limits of the original surveyed plat of the city, presumptive heir to great wealth, he was not content to spend his time and money for purposes of selfish

gratification. Uniting in himself the executive ability of Kelley, and the fine genius of Willey, he ardently devoted his energies to the city of his birth. Serving as councilman, alderman, president of the council, and mayor, he faithfully executed these public trusts, and freely gave his time and means to the promotion of all that tended to increase the prosperity of the city, but when still rising in public esteem, and being marked as a man who could serve the State and Nation as well as the City, struck down in early manhood by the fell destroyer, William Case. The loving memory of a brother, by his noble public gifts, has entwined the name of Case, so worthily borne by father and sons, with the city's growth, to continue as long as literature shall charm and be a solace of the heart, and science enlarge and strengthen the intellect of man.

In this sketch of the corporate life of the city, one thing above all is evident, that its growth has been largely due to the noble public spirit of its citizens, and therefore the moral of my theme is easy of apprehension. Mere numbers, or extent of boundaries does not constitute the continuing city, or any semblance of the *civitas Dei* of the saints and sages. The ideal city, besides advantage and beauty of location, must be nobly and wisely governed; the municipal duties must be accepted and performed as public trusts, and not for private and political gain; its streets must be well paved and lighted; it must be furnished with abundant water, and well provided with means for the disposal of its sewage; it must have efficient and capable police and sanitary supervision, and property and life must be secure against violence and accidents of flood and fire; there must be easy and convenient methods of rapid transit; there must be a wise adjustment of the municipal burdens, and opportunities offered for the employment of labor, and the ordinary pursuits of trade and commerce; and there must be furnished all the best means for intellectual, moral and esthetic culture. When to these things are added inventions to abate the smoke nuisance, and deaden the noise of solid pavements, the city will undoubtedly furnish the greatest opportunity for human felicity on the face of the globe.

But this beautiful picture hath its dark side. There is ever to be found inhabiting the city a criminal class, and "the poor ye always have with you." The growing tree absorbs from the earth at the same time its sweetness of fruit, and bitterness of bark, so this corporate growth takes in alike the good and bad. Its forces attract not only the intelligent, active and virtuous, but the ignorant, irresolute and vicious, and these once caught in the whirl of the city's eddy, never escape. Whenever the soil of the earth is broken, noxious weeds grow with more vigor than cultivated grains and grasses, so the vices arising from ignorance, intemperance and lust, breed with great rapidity from this human contiguity. When all moral, charitable, and intellectual means have been exercised to instruct and reclaim the vicious, a large residuum will still be left. These means can never be wholly efficient; the earthly millennium is only a dream of fancy, and whether evil can be wholly eradicated from organized society is an unsolvable problem. After all individual and organized methods of instruction and charity are exhausted, there is still room for the exercise of municipal power. The wisest method in these matters is rigid restrictive regulation. I am aware there is a mawkish sentiment quite prevalent, which protests against this kind of legislation, as giving legality to sin and iniquity, and as interfering with the divine order of punishment; but the true city will not heed such protest, or yield to a logic, whose major premise is the assertion that God is the author of loathsome contagious disease. If our recent city administrations have been smitten with the degeneracy of modern politics, there is hope for the future, as the great body of the citizens still desire good municipal government, and the noble public gifts within the present decade by such men as Stone, Hurlbut, Woods, and others, demonstrate that the public spirit of the present day is not inferior to the past. Let other cities boast of their temples, their triumphal arches, and columns, their towers, their docks, their halls, and great public buildings for exchange and commerce, yet "as one star differeth from another star in glory," may the monuments of Cleveland continue to be the noble endowments of her citizens for the promotion of literature,

art and science, and for the alleviation of pain and suffering. It is impossible in a sketch like this to mention the many good and true men who have given their services to the city's government; much less to the great body of its citizens. In great events but few prominent actors can be named. In wars only the great commanders are mentioned, but the common soldiers who have equal courage, who fight the battle and win the victory, from very number have no blazoned chronicle, nor their names written in any history. So in a city's life, the unnumbered multitude are born, marry and are given in marriage, pursue the ordinary avocations of life, and die mourned by friends, and only remembered as the great aggregate composing the city's life. In their sphere, however, they exercise and perform all the duties and obligations the same as others, and equally contribute to all that upholds society. From this number I select only one name for mention. Born of a revolutionary sire, who was here when General Cleaveland and his party arrived on the 22nd day of July, 1796, and became one of the first associate judges of the county. His son came with him, bearing his father's name, and succeeding to his business; never seeking public promotion, devoted to his occupation, fulfilling every obligation, always enlarging his business to meet the advancing tide of population, retiring only when compelled by age and bodily infirmities, his active career continued through the period of the village and far down into the city life, and he died in good old age, leaving a colossal fortune to his issue and his grandchildren. May we not reasonably indulge the hope that some one of his descendants, possessing as well the maternal as paternal ability, starting on the highest plane of commercial pursuits, increasing his ancestral inheritance manifold, will not be content to leave the name of that ancestor to be borne by some narrow street or alley, but by some noble public benefaction, forever connect with the memory of the City's first half century's life, the commercial ability, worth and integrity of Cleveland's first great merchant: Nathan Perry?

The exercises that followed the annual address consisted of brief speeches on call, interspersed with old-time songs, some of which were sung as solos by Mrs. Lohmann, and the others by the Home Amateurs. The songs were rendered in excellent taste and with admirable effect. Mrs. Lohmann was repeatedly encored.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE PAST.

BY HON. JOHN A. FOOTE.

MR. PRESIDENT :—

I came fifty years ago to this city. I spent considerable time upon the Lake shore during that season, and was specially impressed by the rapidity with which Cleveland was then losing her lands in the Lake. It seemed to me that it was only a question of time when all the present great business part of Cleveland must go, unless this process should be stopped. Sometimes the fall would be very gradual. At other times it would be sudden, and then it would push up a long winrow of mud a considerable distance out in the lake. This process continued until Col. Whittlesey was employed by the city authorities to protect the banks between Seneca and Ontario streets. This he did by driving two parallel rows of piles at the foot of the Lake bank and filling the space between with brush and stones, and perhaps taking up the springs in the banks. This proved to be a perfect success, and hereby came the protection of our whole Lake shore by the Rail Roads, when they came here. Mr. Chas. Whittlesey, I think, is entitled to great credit for his agency in this matter—indeed, even more than has been awarded him by our protected city.

But I found a man here, that I was even more interested in than in any of the surroundings of the place. That man was the late Sherlock G. Andrews—a man standing at the head of the legal profession, and equally high in the estimation of the community. When quite a young man he had come to the town where I then lived to attend an academy, he must have staid there some two or three years and boarded at the house next to ours. Here it seemed

to me that he was so full of fun that he would spend his life in indulging that trait. A fellow boarder by the name of Bush, as Mr. Andrews told me, was reading a book and marking his progress by a book-mark in the book. This mark Andrews would occasionally turn back, Bush not discovering it, read on by the mark. When he had finished it, Andrews asked Bush, how he liked the book. Bush replied, very well, but that there was a good deal of *sameness* in it. This love of fun, this humor stood by him to the last. One of the last times I listened to an argument from him, he was defending Physicians in a suit for malpractice. He showed how powerless human remedies and skill were in the presence of a fatal disease. But he says, how do the schools of Physicians testify about this? The Allopathist says, of course he died; he was treated by an Homœopathist; no remedies were administered. The Homœopathist says of the regular treatment, of course he died, he was drugged to death. But Dr. Seelye, a Hydropathist, says, of course he died; he should have been treated as we make candles; a wick should have been run through him and we should dip him. In another suit Mr. Andrews was arguing the case of a clergyman, who had brought suit for slander, because he had been called a thief. The counsel opposed had charged that the suit was brought for money, that the clergyman preached for money and that there was not much in religion any way. As near as I now recollect, in reply Mr. Andrews told the jury, that whether the man was correct who could see no evidence of a designer in the Universe; or that man "to whom the heavens declared the glory of God and the firmament showed his handywork," it was not for them to decide. But presenting in a masterly manner the evidence of a God from design, he added, "If *chance* can do all this, I fear that she may some day erect her judgment seat and bring you and me before her and decide our destinies for eternity." But even in this case he could not get through without his mirth. A witness had testified against the minister. On cross examination, the witness said, that he was a materialist. In commenting on this testimony Mr. Andrews said, he understood that theory to be, that the soul was a kind of gizzard stuck in near the back bone. A handsome

sum was obtained by the minister both in the Common Pleas and Supreme Court. After Mr. Andrews left the academy, we met again at college, and in this city we were partners from the time I came here to reside until he went on to the bench some fifteen years. I ought to protract these reminiscences, but my time will not permit. I trust this brief allusion to our former vice-president has not been without interest.

REMARKS

BY HON. R. P. SPALDING.

MR. PRESIDENT:—

In the Spring of the year eighteen hundred and twenty-three (1823), and just after I had commenced "house-keeping" in Warren, the Seat of Justice of Trumbull county, I visited the Hon. George Tod, President Judge of the Common Pleas, at his residence on "Brier Hill" in the vicinity of Youngstown. He lived in a log house, upon a tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres, which he had contracted to purchase of Gen. Simon Perkins, at three dollars an acre, but which he was unable to pay for, as he had a wife and six children to support, while his salary was no more than eleven hundred dollars. But there was no limit to the hospitality of the family.

I spent the night at the house, as I frequently did. In the course of the evening, the Judge and his daughters (one of whom was afterwards Mrs. Grace T. Perkins, mother of the lady who has just now entertained us so highly), sang several songs for my amusement, and, at last, the Judge said to me, with somewhat of a boastful air: "Mr. Spalding, all my children are singers; they can all sing well. Where is David? Do some of you call David."

Very soon a young man, some fifteen or sixteen years of age, dressed in a suit of home-spun, with a broad-brimmed felt hat on his head, entered the room, and, bowing respectfully to the Judge, asked him what he wished him to do. "My son," said he, "I have been singing, and your sisters have been singing for Mr. Spalding,

and I have told him that all my children are singers ; now I want you to show him how well you can sing."

The young man, without moving a muscle of his face by way of evincing emotion, immediately struck up the old tune of MEAR with the words :

" Old Grimes is dead,
That good old soul,
We ne'er shall see him more,
He used to wear
His long-tailed coat
All buttoned up before."

Again he bowed, and left the room, when his father said to me with much apparent feeling, " Mr. Spalding, there is more in that boy than comes to the surface. Oh, if it could only be developed."

Said I, " Why do you not, then, send him to school, and thus give him a chance for development ?" The reply was, " I am so poor, I cannot afford to do it."

" Send him up to Warren," I said to the Judge, " and so long as I have anything to eat, he shall share it with me."

The offer was accepted, with a stipulation by Judge Tod that he should feel at liberty to send me occasionally from the products of his farm such articles, as would be useful to my family.

In this manner DAVID TOD left his father's log-cabin at Brier Hill, and entered upon a course of study that, within ten years, enabled him to pay up his father's contract with General Perkins, and made him the proprietor of the valuable coal-mines that lay buried in that tract of land, and ultimately gave to the country the patriotic war Governor of Ohio in 1861-2.

So much for the encouragement of our young men of slender means !!!—

But I come to the stand, mainly for the purpose of tracing the history of one of the religious institutions of our city :

On the 9th day of November 1816, sundry persons, who lived in the village of Cleaveland and its vicinity, met at the house of Phinehas Shephard for the purpose of nominating officers for a Protestant Episcopal Church in said Cleaveland.

The minutes of that meeting read as follows :

"TIMOTHY DOAN was chosen Moderator and Charles Gear, Clerk.

Phinehas Shephard,	}	Wardens.
Abraham Scott,		

Timothy Doan,	}	Vestrymen.
Abraham Hickox,		
Jonathan Pelton,		

Dennis Cooper, Reading Clerk.

Adjourned till Easter Monday next.

Charles Gear, *Clerk.*"

On the 2d day of March 1817 at a Vestry Meeting, "especially warned," and held at the "Court House in the village and town of Cleaveland," present, the Rev. Roger Searl, Rector of St. Peter's Church of Plymouth, Conn., Timothy Doan, Phinehas Shephard, Jonathan Pelton, Parker Pelton, Abraham Scott, Abraham Hickox, Charles Gear, Dennis Cooper, John Wilcox, ALFRED KELLEY, IRAD KELLEY, T. M. KELLEY, NOBLE H. MERWIN, DAVID LONG, D. C. HENDERSON, PHILO SCOVILL and others, it was resolved, that the persons present were attached to the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and they did, thereby, unite themselves into a Congregation, by the name of "TRINITY PARISH OF CLEVELAND, OHIO," for the worship and services of Almighty God, according to the forms and regulations of said Church."

This was the first organized Religious Society in the city of Cleveland.

Afterwards, on Easter Monday, April 7th, 1817, at a meeting of which the Rev. Roger Searl is recorded as the President "Ex-Officio," and David Long as Clerk, the following elections were made for the year :

Timothy Doan,	}	Wardens.
Phinehas Shephard,		

Jonathan Pelton,	}	Vestrymen,
Noble H. Merwin,		
Alfred Kelley,		
Dennis Cooper,		
Charles Gear,		

Wm. Ingersoll, Dennis Cooper and Abraham Scott were chosen Laymen, for the purpose of "Reading Service."

From this time and for three years ensuing, Trinity Parish had but little more than a name to live. The village had only a population of two hundred and fifty. The Church had no house in which to meet, and was too poor to pay a settled minister. The good Mr. Searl visited the parish at intervals, and administered the Holy Ordinance. For the most part, they were obliged to rely upon their Lay Readers.

At length, on the 15th of May 1820, at a vestry meeting held at the house of Noble H. Merwin in the village of Cleaveland, at which the Rev. Mr. Searl presided, the following appointments were made, to wit :

JOSIAH BARBER, Clerk, <i>pro tem.</i>	
GEO. L. CHAPMAN, Clerk.	
JOSIAH BARBER, Treasurer.	
PHINEHAS SHEPHARD,	} Wardens.
JOSIAH BARBER,	
TIMOTHY DOAN,	} Vestrymen.
DR. DAVID LONG,	
JOHN CLARK,	
ASA FOOTE,	
WM. INGERSOL,	
JAMES SEARS,	
ABRAHAM HICKOX,	

JOSIAH BARBER was appointed Lay Reader.

On motion, it was resolved, "That it is expedient in future to have the Clerical and other public services of the Episcopal Church in Trinity Parish, heretofore, located in Cleaveland, *held in Brooklyn ordinarily*, and occasionally in Cleaveland and Euclid, as circumstances may seem to require."

And thus matters continued until the Fall of the year eighteen hundred and twenty-six, when the Rev. Silas C. Freeman, of Virginia, was induced to become the Rector of Trinity Parish on a salary of \$500 per annum, with the understanding that the Church at Norwalk should employ him one-third or one-half of the time, paying their proportion of the five hundred dollars.

The "PARISH OF TRINITY" was, at this time, restored to the village of Cleaveland, and religious services were held in the old Court-house. On the 13th of December 1826, the vestry instructed Judge Barber to address a memorial to Rt. Rev. Bishop Chase praying for assistance from the missionary fund to enable them to sustain their Rector.

At the next annual meeting held on the 14th of April 1827, Rev. Mr. Freeman in the chair, the following persons were chosen wardens and vestrymen, viz. :

JOSIAH BARBER,	}	Wardens.
PHINEHAS SHEPHARD,		
CHARLES TAYLOR,	}	Vestrymem.
HENRY L. NOBLE,		
REUBEN CHAMPION,		
JOHN W. ALLEN,		
JAMES S. CLARKE,		
LEVI SARGEANT,		
SHERLOCK J. ANDREWS,		

At this meeting, the following resolution was adopted significant of the limited resources of Trinity Parish in 1827, as compared with its condition in 1884 :

"*Resolved*, That the Rev. Mr. Freeman be appointed an agent, to go to the East for the purpose of endeavoring to raise funds, with which to erect a church in this village."

Mr. Freeman was very successful in this expedition, and Trinity Parish was thus enabled to erect in 1828-9, the first Church edifice that was built in Cleveland. It stood at the intersection of Seneca and St. Clair streets, southeast corner, and the whole cost of the structure was \$3,070.

In February 1828, the Parish was incorporated by a special act of the General Assembly, and the names of the corporators were as follows: Josiah Barber, Phinehas Shephard, Charles Taylor, Henry L. Noble, Reuben Champion, James S. Clarke, Sherlock J. Andrews, Levi Sargeant and John W. Allen, who were then wardens and vestrymen.

In the year 1830, the vestry believed themselves so strong financially, that they ventured to call on the Rev. Mr. McElroy to

be their Rector, and agreed to pay him, *for his whole time*, at the rate of \$450 per annum.

During this last fiscal year, this old Parish of Trinity has raised, by voluntary contribution for Church and charitable purposes, the sum of seventy-one thousand eight hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-two cents (\$71,816.62).

The Parish is free from debt, and has property in possession, worth, at a low estimate, one hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars. It is the mother church of all the Episcopal churches in the city, and has under its exclusive charge a "Home for the Sick and Friendless," that is an honor to humanity.

In the words of the message, first transmitted through Morse's telegraph, I say, with reverence :

"WHAT HATH GOD WROUGHT !"

Several other prominent gentlemen were expected to favor the audience with brief speeches, but the lateness of the hour prevented.

The exercises of the day were now closed with the song of "Old Folks at Home" by the Home Amateurs and the singing of the doxology, in which the audience joined.

HISTORICAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

HON. HARVEY RICE, *President of the Early Settlers' Association.*

DEAR SIR :—Agreeably to your request I herewith contribute, as one of the oldest inhabitants of Cleveland, and a native of the Western Reserve, my mite to the historical collection of our Association. I shall necessarily make myself apparently unduly prominent, but I trust that will be overlooked.

When I attended the last meeting of our Association, I met many whom I knew when they were young, when their steps were light, when their hair was of the original hues, when, imbued with the enthusiasm of youth, they looked forward with a hopeful feeling of having a pleasant journey through life. When I looked at that white haired matron, the mother and grandmother of many children, I remembered her well, when a boy, as a young society belle. When I gazed on that stately and venerable gentleman, I could hardly realize that I knew him once as a favored beau, a handsome young man and a first class dancer. When I first met with the esteemed President of our Association, he had a fair young bride, his present wife. The first time I saw the genial face with its kindly expression of the Hon. John A. Foote, he was presiding over the meeting of a debating society, in Phoenix Hall, on Superior street, in the Winter of 1838-9. He was then comparatively a young man and proved himself a good presiding officer, judging by the manner in which he called James A. Briggs, now of Brooklyn, N. Y., to order for some violation of rules of debate. The question under discussion was, "Is Slavery right and justifiable?" I remember, Mr. Briggs took a high place in my heart by taking the negative position. His opponent was a lawyer by the name of Randall. When I listened to his defence of the infernal institution of slavery, my boyish feelings against him were

akin to those I had subsequently towards a "slave hunter." Young as I was, I am proud to say, I was an intense abolitionist. I imbibed my abolition sentiment when a lad from a good old Anti-Slavery Aunt, who used to dilate on the cruelty and injustice of slavery. She is still living in Austinburg, a venerable lady of eighty.

That old pioneer, George B. Merwin, Esq.—the first time I remember seeing him was in December, 1838, when he was marching with the Cleveland Grays, on their first public parade. He was second lieutenant of that company, and a gay and fine looking officer he appeared. The Grays had subsequently a great reputation as one of the best drilled companies in the Union. It was commanded by Capt. Timothy Ingraham, who, during the war of the rebellion, did some good service for the government. He has since passed away at his home in New Bedford, Mass. The venerable General Sanford, who with his wife were among the old settlers who graced the re-union by their presence, was the first lieutenant of the Grays. The first time I saw him was when he was showing attention over half a century ago to a handsome widow lady, Mrs. Hayward, whom he afterwards married. She is the mother of Col. Hayward, who was a high private in the Grays when that company was first organized in 1838. I first knew the colonel when my father occupied his mother's house, which was situated on Superior street, next east of the Excelsior Block. He was a *harum scarum* lad, full of mischief, but withal a good hearted boy. The house of Mrs. Hayward was previously occupied by an Englishman by the name of Bennet. He run the only brewery in the place. The first piano I ever heard was owned by him, on which his beautiful black-eyed daughters used to play. He brought it over from England, and it was the only piano in Cleveland in 1832. Just think of Cleveland with only one piano during the early period of our lives. Now there is not a farming town in Northern Ohio, but what has upwards of a dozen, and our city, at this moment, has probably over two thousand! This illustrates most forcibly the great advance we have made in musieal culture.

Among the gray-haired gentlemen in the audience, I noticed

Bushnell White, Esq. He too was a member of the gallant Grays. I saw him first when he accepted on behalf of that company a flag from the late C. M. Giddings, in front of his stone mansion, on the corner of Ontario street and north side of the square. He made an eloquent speech on that occasion, for in his prime he was quite an orator.

I listened with absorbing attention to the interesting remarks of Judge Spalding. I first saw him in 1843, when he called at the Herald office and settled a bill. He was a fierce but intellectual looking gentleman. In his days he was a famous politician, and as a drafter of resolutions at a political convention he stood unrivalled — in fact, he was the champion drafter of resolutions. If the different Presidential National Conventions had only employed the Judge on a salary to construct their platforms, he would have given them a far better job than any of them ever have had. He can write a resolution in most elegant English and in the most terse style. No wonder the *Plain Dealer* was wont to call him "The Honorable Resolutionary P. Spalding." The Judge is now eighty six, yet he does not appear to be more than seventy-five. He is indeed a remarkably well preserved old gentleman, and may he live to celebrate his hundreth birthday is my most sincere wish.

On the platform I noticed one of the Vice-Presidents of our Association, Mrs. J. A. Harris. She is a fair sample of the noble Pioneer women of the past. She was a worthy helpmeet of her husband when he tackled the Cleveland Herald in 1837, and for years was struggling to make the venture a success. He boarded nearly all of his employés, which was a custom in those good old days, in order to keep down expenses. It was my fortune to be one of Mr. Harris' apprentices, and I boarded with him along with the rest of the boys. I can testify to the kindly care Mrs. Harris used to exercise over "her boys," and to her great popularity among them all. The absence of her husband from our gatherings makes me feel sad, for I know of none who would have enjoyed meeting with the early settlers more than he. I first made his acquaintance in the Winter of 1838-9, nearly forty-six years

ago, when he was seated at the "Old Round Table," in his office in the Central Building, then located on the present site of the National Bank Building. I had then commenced learning my trade, that of "the art preservative of all arts." Mr. Harris was a man of extraordinary industry. He was editor of the Herald, and his own city editor, reporter, commercial editor, financial editor, mailing clerk and book-keeper. In those days the Herald was considered a great newspaper, and Mr. Harris a great editor. The expense of publishing, the Herald, including everything, did not exceed eighty dollars a week. The hand-press turned out only 240 impressions on one side per hour, equal to 120 sheets printed on both sides. The news was received by mail carried in the old-fashioned stage coach. They had no telegraphic news, no special dispatches, no special correspondents, no staff of editors, and no lightning presses. Now, for the purpose of showing the contrast between the Herald when I first knew it and the papers of to-day, I will compare it with the *Leader* as a sample. My apology for doing so, is that I am familiar with the cost of running it and with its details. The weekly cost of publishing this last named paper ranges from forty-two hundred to forty-five hundred dollars a week. Its presses have turned out during the Garfield funeral 500 papers per minute printed both sides, pasted, cut and folded. Its staff consists of one editor-in-chief, one managing editor, a writing editor, news editor, commercial editor, financial editor, railway editor, city editor, telegraphic revisor and eight reporters. In addition the *Leader* has two correspondents stationed at Washington, who are considered members of the staff. Scattered all over the country are nearly two hundred correspondents, who are paid for every piece of news they send. Instead of waiting for a stage-coach to arrive with a later batch of newspapers, from which to cull our news, as Mr. Harris used to do, the night editor will receive a dispatch from say New York as follows: "Several failures in Wall Street, Great excitement, How many words?" The reply would be, perhaps, "Send one thousand." A dispatch from Cincinnati will be received saying for instance: "A riot brewing. It promises to be a serious affair. How many words?" The reply

would be, "Send full account." Our Boston correspondent may send as follows: "Beacon street terribly excited. A girl of wealth and culture eloped with her father's coachman. How many words?" The answer may be, "Four hundred." It is in this manner the great modern dailies gather the news by telegraph from all parts of the Union. Also by means of the associated press news from Europe, Africa, Asia and South America. Yet in spite of the difference of circulation being in favor of the modern paper, as compared with that of the *Herald* forty-five years ago, Mr. Harris as editor, was considered a far greater man than your humble servant is as editor of the *Leader* to-day! In fact Mr. Harris, was considered the biggest man in the city. Editors have rather degenerated in the estimation of people, compared to what they were forty years ago.

I served Mr. Harris as an apprentice off and on for several years. I was not a very good apprentice, I am sorry to say, for I had a proneness for quarrelling and fighting with some of the boys in the office, and as a result I was discharged three different times and taken back each time. But I revenged myself on the "old man," as we used to call him, by employing him years afterwards to edit the *Leader*. Two of Mr. Harris' apprentices — my fellow apprentices — have risen to prominence. One of them, Dr. J. C. Reeve, has become an eminent physician, and he now lives in Dayton. The other, George K. Fitch, is the editor of the *San Francisco Bulletin*, and part owner of that paper, also of the *San Francisco Daily Call*. He stands high as a citizen and journalist. To show the great regard he had for his old employer, years ago, when he was over here on a visit, he presented Mr. Harris with a magnificent gold watch as a memento of his friendship. Mr. Fitch can be claimed by us as one of the early settlers, for he resided in this city from 1842 till 1847. While visiting him at his home in San Francisco, last year, he referred to Mr. Harris in terms, I might say, of affection. Would that this veteran journalist could have been with us at our last meeting. How he would have enjoyed the occasion, for he had been himself an old settler, and he had such a reverence for the early pioneers. But he

is gone. How I mourned his departure for the other side of the river. How sadly the old residents of Cleveland missed J. A. Harris, after he had left us forever! A kinder-hearted and better man than he never lived.

While looking over the audience at the last meeting of our Association, I could not help feeling sad, for there were many familiar faces missing. I realized then, how many there were whom we loved, respected and esteemed, who had "gone to that bourne whence no traveller returns." It brought to my mind the stately form of my respected uncle, the late Judge Samuel Cowles, who died in 1837. It made me think of my departed brother Giles, who died in 1842. He was only twenty-three years, but he was a young man of extraordinary ability. At the age of eighteen he was a partner in business of the late Orlando Cutter, and when their store was burned in 1837, he caught cold, which settled on his lungs and eventually carried him away. Some of the familiar faces which graced the gathering, brought up before me my honored parents, and my brother, the late Judge Samuel Cowles, of San Francisco. This brother studied law in the office of Andrews, Foot and Hoyt, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. In 1852 he and his law partner, E. B. Mastick, Esq., went to California. My brother died in 1880, and Mr. Mastick is still living, a prominent lawyer of San Francisco. As one of the trustees acting under the will of Mr. James Lick, he has charge of the construction of the largest telescope the world has yet seen. The object glass of the largest now in existence is twenty-eight inches in diameter. That Mr. Mastick is overseeing will be thirty-six inches in diameter, and it is calculated it will bring the moon to within twelve miles of the earth. But I have departed from my theme.

My mind wandered back in the past, and I thought of many good men and women, early settlers, who have gone to their final earthly homes in the Erie street and Woodland cemeteries. I made a draft on my memory and brought to mind the names of the following early settlers who lived here forty to forty-five years ago, who are now sleeping in those cemeteries:

T. P. May, Dr. David Long, John Blair, Buckley Stedman, Rev.

Dr. S. C. Aiken, W. J. Warner, Leonard Case, sen., William Case, Leonard Case, jr., N. C. Winslow, Richard Winslow, H. J. Winslow, Thomas Jones, sen., H. L. Noble, John L. Severance, who lies alone in his grave in Southampton, England; Solomon Severance, Varnum J. Card, Ex Post-master Aaron Barker, Judge John W. Willey, the first Mayor of Cleveland; Ex-Mayor Joshua Mills, George Hoadley, the father of the Governor; John M. Woolsey, George C. Dodge, J. F. Hanks, Richard Hilliard, Ex-Mayor Nicholas Dockstader, Gov. Wood, Ex-Mayor W. B. Castle, Judge and Ex-Mayor Samuel Starkweather, Ex-Mayor Nelson Hayword, Ex-Mayor H. M. Chapin, Orlando Cutter, A. D. Cutter, Henry W. Clark, Col. Clark, his nephew who was killed during the rebellion; Judge H. V. Wilson, Judge Sherlock J. Andrews, Judge John Barr, Elisha T. Sterling, Ahaz Merchants, S. A. Hutchinson, A. S. Hutchinson, George A. Benedict, Editor Herald; Hon. Edward Wade, J. F. Clark, Alexander Seymour, Prof. J. P. Kirkland, Prof. H. A. Ackley, Prof. John Delamater, Prof. Jehu Brainard, P. M. Weddell, Peter P. Weddell, Wm. McGaughey, Judge T. M. Kelley, T. H. Beckwith, Lewis Handerson, Dr. Robert Johnston, Benjamin Rouse, Rev. Dr. Levi Tucker, Captain John Perry, Nathan Perry, Oliver H. Perry, Edwin Stair, John Stair, Benjamin Stair, Prof. Mendenhall, latterly of the Cincinnati Medical College; the two Proudfoot brothers, A. M. Perry, William Lemen, Tom Lemen, Philo Scoville, Benjamin Harrington, formerly post-master; J. W. Gray, Editor Plain Dealer and formerly post-master; N. A. Gray, Melancton Barnet, Deacon Whitaker, Deacon Hamlin, Dr. Henry Everett, Wm. J. May, George May, A. W. Walworth, Deacon Fox, H. B. Hurlbut, Milo Hickox, John Gill, Harmon Kingsbury, Elijah Bingham, Silas Belden, Nelson Monroe, Deacon W. A. Otis, Capt. Sartwell, Charles M. Giddings, N. E. Crittenden, George Worthington, Thomas Brown, formerly Editor of the True Democrat; Judge Solomon Stoddard and his three Sons, Charles G. Aiken, J. F. Taintor, Charles Bradburn, Judge Thomas Bolton, Moses Kelly, J. M. Gillette, Elijah Sanford, Capt. Moses Ross, David Morrison, sen., Henry Gaylord, Aaron Stickland, Joseph Ross, Seth A. Abbey, Dr. W. A. Clark, Samuel Raymond, Woolsey

Welles, Richard Lord, Samuel Williamson, Robert Williamson, Rev. Dr. S. B. Canfield, Rev. Dr. Bury, E. F. Punderson, Rev. Wm. Day, James H. Kellogg, Edward Baldwin, Joseph Sarjeant, W. D. Beattie, Horatio Ford, J. H. Crittenden, Charles A. Shepard, Edward Shepard, O. E. Huntington, Edward White, James Houghton, N. M. Standart, Dr. B. S. Lyman, E. C. Rouse, J. L. Weatherly, Dr. Terry, D. L. Beardsley, Gen. D. L. Wood, Augustus Merwin, J. M. Hughes, I. N. Halliday, Judge Reuben Hitchcock, Erastus Smith, Jacob Lowman, S. Brainard, Henry Mould, Henry J. Mould, Prof. J. Lang Cassel, C. Stetson, J. B. Bartlet, Hon. Franklin T. Backus, Judge J. P. Bishop, Deacon Moses White, Henry Seaman, Sylvester Ranney, Horatio Ranney, — Seaman, of Seaman & Smith; Wm. Mittleberger, Wm. Sholl, John B. Waring, Darwin Severance, Col. Lawrence, Gov. J. W. Fitch, Daniel W. Fiske, J. E. James, the old sexton of the Stone Church; Uncle Abram Hickox, Levi Bauder, John Wills, Wm. Milford, Herrick Childs, Oscar A. Childs, Judge Josiah Barber, Deacon S. H. Sheldon, Joel Scranton, Marshal Carson, S. S. Coe, Reuben Champion, Zalmon Fitch, Grant Fitch, Wm. J. Brooks, — Gardner, of Gardner & Vincent; J. R. Stafford, Dr. C. D. Brayton, J. H. Gorham, Isaac Taylor, Henry S. Stevens, M. B. Scott, John H. Guptil, R. H. Blackmer, Capt. L. A. Pierce, James S. Clark, Henry F. Clark, Lieutenant Allen Norton, E. W. Andrews, B. L. Spangler, Capt. Levi Johnson, Thomas Richmond, Gurdon Fitch, John Outhe-waite, T. C. Floyd, James B. Finney, Dr. Amos Pierson, Ambrose Spencer, J. C. Woolson, Judge Joseph Hayward, Judge Q. F. Atkins, Capt. D. Howe, Morris Jackson, Marshal S. Castle, Daniel M. Haskell, Uncle Jenkins, the venerable bachelor, who used to ride a white horse; Uncle Nelson, sexton of Trinity Church; Dr. P. Mathivet, Wm. Fiske, Capt. J. C. McCurdy, George Tolhurst, S. L. Bingham, Charles A. Dean, George A. Stanley, George W. Stanley, N. Brainard, Dr. Ed. Kelley, John R. St. John, Prentiss Dow, John G. Stockley, Elisha Taylor, Lyman Kendall, C. W. Heard, Anson Hayden, Dr. M. L. Wright, Judge Whittlesey, C. L. Camp, Seth T. Hurd, Dr. A. Underhill, Dr. Weston, Thomas Umbstaetter, David Hersh, Henry

E. Butler, Deacon A. Wheeler, Stephen C. Whitaker, Joseph S. Lake, James E. Craw, Samuel Foote, John E. Cary, Stephen S. Clary, — Brewster, the school-master; Carnarhan Aiken, Son of Rev. Dr. Aiken, who died at sea; Robert Parks, Israel P. Converse, — Barstow, — Kingsley, who was drowned at Sandusky, brother of H. C. Kingsley; Harmon Handy, Rev. Joseph Breck, Flavel W. Bingham, Aaron Clark, Dr. Thomas G. Cleveland.

There are others who were prominent, but they are beyond the reach of my memory. The foregoing list comprises some of the best known citizens, who lived in Cleveland forty to forty-five years ago, when it had only an average population of about ten thousand. Now our city has a population of about twenty-one times that number. Can it now show twenty-one times the number of citizens comprising the list I have given of equal standing? I doubt very much if it can, when to this list should be added the names of early prominent citizens who are now living. Among the dead of the early settlers are these legal lights: Andrews, Hitchcock, Wade, Kelly, Bolton, Backus, Stetson, Starkweather, Williamson, Wilson, and Bishop. Can our bar to-day, consisting of ten times as many members nearly all modern settlers, match that array of legal names in standing? Among the scientific names, which have added to the social quality of Cleveland forty years ago, are those of Kirtland, the Agassiz of the West, Delamater, St. John, Ackley, Mendenhall and Cassel, none of whom are now living, and I will add the names of Prof. H. L. Smith, of Hobart college, Geneva, N. Y.; General Charles Whittlesey, the well known geologist, who both are living and who were residents of Cleveland forty years ago.

The clergy of Cleveland forty and forty-five years ago had a galaxy of names noted for their profoundness, ability, learning and eloquence. There were the Rev. Dr. Aiken, pastor of the Old Stone Church; Rev. Dr. S. B. Canfield, of the Second Presbyterian Church; Rev. Dr. Levi Tucker, pastor of the Baptist Church; Rev. Dr. Perry, of St. Paul, and Rev. Lloyd Winsor, of Trinity. Besides these I can add the name of that famous Millerite clergyman, Rev. Mr. Fitch, a man of great learning, sincerity and eloquence, and who honestly believed that the world would come

to an end in 1844. Intellectually he was a great man. Can the clergy of Cleveland to-day produce an equal number of names of equal ability?

This brings to mind that Cleveland forty years ago, or more strictly speaking thirty-eight years ago, had a lecture bureau of her own, and instead of importing lecturers from outside of her limit, the bureau drew on her home talents and the lectures delivered were fully as interesting as any of those of the foreign lights. Dr. Aiken gave a lecture on the history of the Greek Church, Dr. Canfield on the Life and Times of Oliver Cromwell, Rev. Lloyd Winsor on the French Revolution, Dr. Terry on Charles the First, Edward Wade on the Convention that formed the Constitution, Albert G. Lawrence, on Sir Walter Raleigh, John B. Waring on some commercial subject, Prof. H. L. Smith on chemical science, Prof. St. John on a theme which I have forgotten, George Bradburn, who afterwards became one of the editors of the *True Democrat*, now the *Leader*, dilated on his experience in England, — in those days it was considered a great thing to have been to England, — and James A. Briggs, delivered a lecture on “The Greatness of our Country,” or something to that effect. Mr. Bradburn in his lecture took occasion to put our country sadly at a disadvantage in comparing her with the greatness of England. He was followed shortly afterwards by Mr. Briggs, who made a sort of an indignant reply to Mr. Bradburn. That gentleman had the misfortune to be deaf and sat on the platform, where he could hear. The burden of Mr. Briggs’s address was decrying the claims set up by Mr. Bradburn of the superior greatness of Britannia as compared with our country, and while dealing out his sarcasm he would look at that gentleman and bow to him. Mr. Bradburn received the salutation in an immovable manner. Mr. Briggs afterwards became editor of the same paper, the *True Democrat*, that Mr. Bradburn subsequently edited.

The lecture which created the most interest was that delivered by the Rev. Dr. Canfield, on Oliver Cromwell, in which he made an able defence of that great soldier and statesman from the bitter attacks of the adherents of the Church of England. He quoted

from the writings of Thomas Carlyle to sustain his statements. He took the position that Hume, the historian, was an infidel, consequently was interested in denouncing Cromwell, the Puritan Christian. It was a most logical and eloquent lecture. It divided the community into two factions—the Cromwell and Anti-Cromwell, the latter being composed of Episcopalians. Among them was a lawyer by the name of L. C. Turner, who had written frequently for the *Herald* over the *nom de plume* of "Otsego." He was a very high churchman and probably honestly believed that there was no salvation outside the pale of his church. He took upon himself to come out in the *Herald* and criticize Mr. Canfield's lecture, in which he said he was surprised that the "reverend" — the quotation is his — gentleman should repudiate the great historian Hume as authority, because of his being an infidel, and at the same time accept the statement in defence of Cromwell of a notorious blasphemer like Carlyle who had been imprisoned for blasphemy! A correspondent in Akron wrote a reply, in which he exposed the ignorance of "Otsego." It seemed that individual had confounded Thomas Carlyle, who spells his name with a "y," with Richard Carlisle, who spells his with "is," and who was imprisoned in London for blasphemy. In spite of his humiliating defeat, "Otsego" came back with another letter, in which he acknowledged his mistake, but notwithstanding all that, Carlyle was nevertheless a blasphemer, and made a quotation from his "Hero Worship" of apparently blasphemous expressions to prove his assertion. The Akron writer returned to the charge with another communication in which he showed up the tricky character of "Otsego." It seemed he selected a blasphemous expression, Carlyle had ascribed to Satan, and tried to palm it off as being the sentiment of that great essayist. Mr. "Otsego" never appeared in print after that, as least I never saw any more of his effusions.

Another incident occurred in connection with the course of lectures by home talent. Prof. St. John of the Cleveland Medical College, an eminent scientist and literateur, gave a lecture, the subject of which I have forgotten, but it was admired by all who heard it. Cleveland at that time was blessed by the

presence of a conceited legal sprig by the name of Dudley, who had imported himself from New Hampshire. He pompously advertised himself as having been a former law partner of Ather-ton, the infamous author of the gag law bearing his name. This man Dudley published a communication, charging Prof. St. John with having committed plagiarism by stealing his lecture from J. S. Headley, and palming it off as his own. This charge created quite an excitement, for the Professor was looked upon as being incapable of committing such a thing. Dudley published in his communication an extract from Headley's lecture, the sentiment of which sounded, it was claimed, very much like some of the Professor's utterances. Finally H. C. Kingsley, Esq., now of New Haven, took the manuscript of the lecture and compared it with that of Headley's, and found the sentiments in certain parts were somewhat similar to those of Headley's, but the language was entirely different. This disposed very thoroughly the charge of plagiarism, and that busy-body Dudley soon disappeared, nobody knew where.

The early settlers of Cleveland show to advantage, as compared with the later settlers, by furnishing most of the prominent military characters who served during the war of the Rebellion. Herewith is a list as far as I can gather from the recesses of my memory :

Gen. James Barnett, Gen. Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, Gen. Charles Whittlesey, Gen. David L. Wood, Col. O. H. Payne, Col. W. H. Hayward, Col. Timothy H. Ingraham, Col. Clark (who was killed in battle), Lieut. Colonel Perry (son of Capt. John Perry), Lieut. Col. Lawrence, Lieut. Col. Crane (killed at Ringgold), Major George A. Mygatt, Maj. Seymour Race, Maj. Dwight Palmer, Maj. Carlton, Captain P. W. Rice, Capt. E. C. Rouse, Capt. Homer Baldwin, Capt. John Nevins, Capt. Wm. Nevins, Capt. George W. Tibbitts, Capt. Standart.

The foregoing is a very good record for the early settlers, considering the smallness of their number to draw from. The numerous later settlers comparatively furnished few military names.

Among the early settlers we find the names of Gov. Fairchild of Wisconsin, Gov. Wood, Gov. Hoadley, and Lieutenant Gov. J.

W. Fitch, Senators Henry B. Payne, and John P. Jones of Nevada. The early settlers furnished the following congressmen, namely, Hon. John W. Allen, Hon. Sherlock J. Andrews, Hon. Edward Wade and Hon. H. B. Payne.

The distinguished names I have given prove very conclusively that the settlers who lived in Cleveland previous to 1844, small as they were, numerically speaking, as compared with the modern settlers, outnumbering them twenty to one, furnished the bulk of the brains for the now mighty city of Cleveland with its nearly a quarter of a million of population.

I have dilated on the interesting past more than I intended, and I will close by relating a little incident which the Hon. John A. Foot omitted for obvious reasons from his eulogistical remarks on Judge Andrews, in which he described the humorous phrases in the character of that great jurist and lawyer, and his proneness for perpetrating jokes. The year of 1842 was the era when the Washingtonian temperance movement was at its height. That old "sea dog," Capt. Turner, was one of its moving spirits, and made many temperance speeches homely, but very forcible and popular. Mr. Foot was engaged in the good work with all the enthusiasm of his nature. At that time he was a law partner of Judge Andrews, and the firm was known as "Andrews, Foot & Hoyt." Just below their office was a notorious whiskey shop, known as the "Hole in the Wall." One day while Mr. Foot was busy with the good work in the cause of temperance, he came into the office. There were present, Judge Andrews, Mr. Hoyt, and an Englishman from Euclid, whose name I have forgotten. As Mr. Foot was about leaving, the Judge put on a serious expression of countenance and commenced giving brother Foot this feeling advice: "Now, Foot, I wish you would refrain from your visits to the Hole-in-the-Wall. Try and walk by without entering that place. Remember your family, the reputation of our firm, and your standing as a professed temperance man. How can you afford to risk all by entering that place. Now try and go by the Hole-in-the-Wall without entering it." The Englishman, completely sold by the mock gravity of the Judge, spoke up in his native brogue—"Advice well put, Mr. Foot

—he pronounced that name “Fut” — well put. Let me tell you, you had better accept it and cease going to that Hole-in-the-Wall.” Mr. Foot gazed at the Englishman with astonishment that he should be mistaken as a toper, and then turned around and darted out of the door down into the street.

Hoping to have the privilege and pleasure of meeting *all* of the members of our Association alive and in the enjoyment of good health at our next gathering, I remain

Yours of the present as well as of the past,

EDWIN COWLES.

OLDEST HOUSE ON THE RESERVE.

In the “Annals of the Early Settlers Association of Cuyahoga County,” published in 1883, is an account of an old house standing at the corner of Hanover and Vermont streets, in Cleveland (West Side), said to be about two hundred years old. That a house of that age exists within the borders of the Western Reserve will be news to most of its citizens.

Mr. Robert Sanderson is its present owner. Many may have doubts of its antiquity. We have some evidence — not exactly corroborative—regarding an old house which once stood near the site of this: Colonel James Hillman, Youngstown’s earliest settler, in a letter written in 1843 (found on page 363 of Colonel Whittlesey’s Early history of Cleveland), relates a journey as pack-horse man, in 1796, from Pittsburgh to the mouth of Cuyahoga river with goods, to be taken thence to Detroit by water. He says that near the mouth of Tinker’s Creek “we crossed the Cuyahoga and went down the west side to the mouth. In going down we passed a small log trading house, where one Meginnis traded with the Indians. He left the house in the Spring before we were there.” He adds, that on a subsequent trip that Summer he, and those with him, drew small logs and built a hut at a spring near where Main street comes to the river, “which, I believe, was the first house built on the Cleveland side.”

He speaks of the Meginnis house as a “small log house.” The

"old house" described by Mr. Sanderson was a two-story house with chestnut siding—a very different house. If it had been at or near the mouth of the river Mr. Hillman would probably have seen it and mentioned it in his letter. And yet it may have been built where stated by Mr. Sanderson and have been one of the age named. If it was about two hundred years old, it was erected, say in 1683. If one hundred and forty years old, in 1743.

More than two hundred years ago the French possessed Canada, which they called "New France." They were pushing their settlements and trading posts westward along the great lakes and rivers. In 1683 they founded Detroit, and had probably at that time visited the mouth of the Cuyahoga. About 1753 they had erected Fort Duquesne, at the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela, near Pittsburgh. It is not improbable that they may have had trading posts on the south shore of Lake Erie, and perhaps the "old house" was one of them.

JOHN M. EDWARDS.

Youngstown, O.

RECOLLECTIONS OF AN EARLY DAY.

A short account of my own experience in traveling and of the manner of transit of some goods, during the early settlement of the Western Reserve, may interest some readers.

I left my home in the State of steady habits, the first of March 1812, in company with two young men, having a team loaded with tea, axes, and scythes for New-Connecticut. It was their second peddling trip west. Nothing of special interest occurred during our month's journey. The goods were left in Hartford, Trumbull county, as a base for their supplies in their short excursions in the settlements to dispose of their goods. On their first excursion, they bargained a chest of tea to Martin Bushnell, of Claridon, who had subsequently sold it to John Bartholomew, of Hambden. Mr. Bushnell was to take the chest in Hartford, and deliver it to Mr. Bartholomew in Hambden. A part of my outfit for the West was a low chest, about twenty inches in width, and about the same in height, and about five feet in length, containing an axe, scythe,

hoe, and some clothing, which were left to be brought with the tea. I had come to Claridon and informed Bushnell that his tea was ready. He left with horse, saddle and harness on the horse. At the place of receiving the two chests, he constructed a dray from poles much in the form of a ladder, with two or more cross-pieces, one end of the poles passing through the thill straps, the other end drawing on the ground, the tugs being fastened to the thills by a pin of wood. Necessity is said to be the mother of invention. Surely the above described vehicle for conveyance was as primitive as well could be. He returned in a few days without the chests, having left them in Vienna, making ten miles in advance with the loading, saying the mud was so deep it would be necessary to wait a few days for the ground to dry some. In the forepart of April, it was arranged for me to go with his horse, which I found spring poor. Passing over minor incidents, I found myself benighted in the woods and swamp bordering Musquito Creek. Following the trail by star-light I came across another trail angling to the right a little, which I took as having the most tracks, which led me into a clearing of some ten acres, with a hay stack from which hay had been drawn. Returning to the forks of the road, and taking then the right path, I soon came to an ocean of water, according to the night vision. A few rods ahead was evidently a log bridge just above the surface of the water. Wading on, I found a bridge in the midst of the water, covered with large round sticks of timber lying so much on the surface of the water that they would settle under the horse's feet. The bridge being short, I waded into the water, some two or three feet deep, lessening in depth as I approached the sight of land, the water probably extending some sixty or hundred rods. In the course of a mile I came to a log-house, waking the inmates about midnight. I was admitted to quite comfortable quarters. Next morning, I made my way to where the chests were, and harnessed my horse. Adjusting the dray and putting on the chests, I was soon in the woods homeward bound. The waters in the creek had fallen a little, so that the chests were above the water, and the bridge comparatively safe. The view and trail were not attractive, but not so

imposingly fearful as the previous night's view. The day was warm and sultry. Towards night it became cloudy. Not having a time-piece, and darkness coming on sooner than expected, I was in the Champion Woods, with many miles of forest ahead in Champion and Southington, with a narrow road, some of the way being mud and other parts corduroy, logs laid cross ways, the horse showing unmistakable signs of fatigue. Deep darkness ensued, and flashes of lightning, and distant thunder greeted my ears. I was tired, walking all day slowly. The air was comparatively still, just commotion enough to see the wind was southerly. Soon the wind was roaring, the forked lightning more vivid, dark and heavy clouds rolling from the northwest. The horse stopped, so tired that the load could not be drawn any further. A large oak tree had been turned up by the roots, leaving the trunk some three feet above the ground. As the lightning flashed, I comprehended the situation. Although as dark as Egyptian darkness, between the long and swift chains of fire I succeeded in placing the two chests under the fallen tree, the bark of which was loose. I pulled off strips of thick bark and putting them against the tree to turn the rain off from the chests, flung the dray on the other side of the road. Now came the wind and torrents of rain. The thunder shook the earth. The tall, dead, girdled trees along the line of the narrow road might be good magnets for the electric fluid, and the timber dangerous missiles when thrown by violent gusts of wind. The whole scene was appalling. Real danger that cannot be avoided helps to keep the mind calm and cool. I was soon cool enough, as there was not a dry thread in my clothes, and the change of air from heat to cold was sudden, with many degrees of change. In the course of half an hour or so, the torrents ceased to a moderate shower, with a corresponding abatement of wind and thunder. I started the horse, driving him before me as best I could. Without any cessation of the moderate rain, there came another shower, from another very dark cloud, which, however, was not as intense either in lightning, wind or rain, which for some hours continued, raining more or less in quantity, until I came to a log hut, inhabited to my great joy. The man getting up,

put my horse under shelter, making a great fire of dry wood and logs. I seated myself on a bench, my clothes next to the fire, smoking like a coal-pit, then changing to give the other side a chance to dry. A knock at the door for admittance, and another traveller on foot found a shelter. His story, in short, was that he had been in the same woods, road and storm. He was wet and looking sad, accounting that his experience that night had been awful. His mind was greatly agitated over a solemn spectacle amidst such surroundings of wind, lightning, thunder and storm. He said he had seen a coffin under a fallen tree. We doubted. He affirmed his sober convictions, denying that he was superstitious. My relation of the low chest having been put under the tree, evidently soothed his mind. Laying ourselves down on a blanket on the floor, with our feet towards the fire, we spent the early morning hours very comfortably. Next day I got the chests along about seven miles to the Young's place in Middlefield, where the load was left, footing it home. I told my friend Bushnell it was his turn. I think that tea, when it came into Bartholomew's hands, must have been sold at such prices, that economy would have dictated dealing out in homeopathic doses.

Thus, in a few weeks from the time I had been accustomed to the fashions and mode of traveling in the New England States, I was initiated into the backwoods customs and mode of traveling in Ohio.

LESTER TAYLOR.

CLARIDON, Nov. 25th, 1883.

THE CLEVELAND NEWS LETTER OF 1829.

(Special Correspondence of the Leader.)

WASHINGTON, June 27th. — Among the tens of thousands of bound files of papers which are buried away in the crypt of the Capital building there is one labeled "Ohio, 1829," which contains a number of copies of the *Cleveland Independent News Letter*. These papers were sent to Martin Van Buren, who was Secretary of State about that time, and they were bound by him for the

State Department. From this department they somehow drifted to the Congressional Library, where they are now kept hidden from sight about twenty feet below ground.

In 1829, Cleveland, it will be remembered, had less than 1000 inhabitants, and the *News Letter* would open its old-fashioned eyes if it could see the papers published in the city to-day. The issue now spread out before me is that of May 9th, 1829. It is a single folio, the pages of which are not so large as those of the *Leader*, and I see it is headed vol. 2, No. 12. Its advertisement states that its editor is Harvey Rice, and that it is published every Saturday evening by David McLain, at the Printing Office, four doors west of the Franklin House Square, Superior st., Cleveland. Below this come its terms.

Two dollars and fifty cents per annum to "village subscribers, who have their paper left at their doors, payable three months after the reception of the first number."

"Grain will be received in payment at cash prices if delivered within three months."

"No subscription received in payment for six months unless accompanied by cash."

"Advertisements very conspicuously inserted three times at one dollar per square, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion."

"No paper or advertisement discontinued until settlement is made, except in hopeless cases."

The first page of the paper, with the exception of the very lean head, is given up to advertisements, while the last is devoted entirely to poetry and stories. The news is all on the two inside pages, and there is little in it except quotations from other papers, and a single column of Andrew Jackson editorials.

Over the editorial column is the cut of a printing press much like that of Ben Franklin's at the centennial, radiating rays of light, and over it is stretched a scroll bearing the words, "The News Letter — The Tyrant's Foe — The People's Friend." There are no telegrams, no special letters, no Associated Press dispatches, no markets, and the tabulated matter is a column headed, "Bank

Note Table," which shows how few cents on the dollar the different issues of State banks are worth. I notice that very few of them are at par. Ohio banks seem to be worth within about five per cent. of their face value, and every bank except one out of the fifteen Maine banks quoted is marked broken.

The advertisements give many hints as to the history of the times.

One shows the editor to be hard up, and says that every subscriber on his list owes him at least a dollar and a half.

Another offers "\$100 reward for the detection of the person who fabricated a marriage notice, and clandestinely contrived to procure its insertion in this paper last Saturday." Think what an excitement that notice must have caused in this little village of Cleveland of 1000 inhabitants. I can hear the tongues of the gossips wag as I read between the lines.

Another advertisement is for a shooting match. It was dated Cleveland, May 1st, 1829, and states that a \$45 Double Barrelled European Fowling piece will be shot for as soon as a sufficient number have subscribed. Shots one dollar each. Off hand fifteen rods; from a rest twenty rods. The gun may be seen and names entered at Andrews' gun factory, Bank street.

Below this Orson M. Oviatt advertises that he has received a new stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware, and Spanish sole leather, which he will sell at the lowest prices for cash or pork.

And in another column is a petition for divorce of James Pettibone from Wealthy Pettibone his wife.

The school advertisements are interesting. T. H. Gallaudet, of Hartford, Conn., advertises his deaf and dumb school there. Since then his son has risen to the top of his profession, and now he ranks in the world as one of the greatest deaf and dumb teachers in it.

The Rev. Mr. Freeman, of the village of Chagrin, announces that he proposes to open a school for young ladies where instruction will be given in reading, spelling, writing, history, arithmetic, geography, and plain needle work, at three dollars per term of twelve weeks.

The St. Clair Female Seminary at Pittsburgh teaches about the same studies at a cost of \$100 for board and tuition, and an apothecary's bill at the charge of the parents. It states also that the dress of all the young ladies will be uniform, consisting of two black bombazette frocks and one white one, two black capes and two white ones, two black bombazette aprons, handkerchiefs, towels, combs, brushes, waste-bowls, etc., all at charge of parents.

A medical college advertisement of an institution at Cincinnati states that good board can be had in that city from \$1.75 to \$2.75 per week.

In another advertisement Cleveland is described as at the junction of the Ohio Canal with Lake Erie as the most populous, wealthy and thriving village on the Western Reserve, with the exception of Buffalo on the Lake Shore. It has direct communication daily with the East, and three times a week with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Columbus, Detroit, etc., by mail stages, daily south by the canal, and almost hourly with Detroit and Buffalo by steamboats and schooners.

Another advertisement states that *The Remember Me*, a religious and literary miscellany, is for sale at the news office. And another looking very strange for abolition Cleveland offers a reward of \$20 for the return of a runaway slave. This I copy in part. It reads :
 "\$20 reward—ran away on Saturday evening, the 9th, inst., a negro man named Frank, aged about thirty-five years, he is five feet eight inches in height or thereabout. Said slave is very black with white teeth, very talkative with those with whom he is acquainted and reserved to strangers. Is fond of making use of high sounding words. Will steadily deny being a runaway, but can be easily found out by being cross-questioned. A reward of \$20 will be given if taken out of the State, or of \$10 if taken within the State and returned to me. [Signed] SAMUEL TROTTLER,
 Lexington, Ky."

If this paper be an index, Cleveland in 1829 was satisfied with very little news. There is vindictive spirit shown in the editorials, and there is no halting between the two parties. All that the Jackson men do is right; all that Clay and the other party propose

radically wrong. One item states that Andrew Jackson has received a box made of twenty different kinds of wood from some man, and it gives Jackson's letter of thanks, which must have covered several pages of foolscap. The Presidents had more time then than now. It also gives the vote of one of the campaigns for nomination as Senator, in which Leonard Case and Reuben Wood figured, and it states a fact which I had not known in regard to Lafayette's death, viz., that he was buried in a hogshead of earth which his agent procured from Bunker Hill, and forwarded to France. It also contains notices of the "great union canal lottery of Pittsburgh," and gives its drawings, in which it seems that there are twice as many thousand blanks as there are thousand prizes.

June 27th, 1884.

FIRST WHITE CHILD BORN IN OHIO, 1781.

(Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.)

On hundred years ago, that portion of the West which is now Ohio was partly primeval forest and partly a prairie region, inhabited by wild beasts and Indians. The possession of the land was disputed for many years by the French and English, and afterward by conflicting state claims. A large portion of the district known as the "Western Reserve" belonged to the State of Connecticut, till sold by her in 1800. In 1778, a New England company, sent out by General Putnam, made the first Ohio settlement at Marietta, so called for the French Queen Marie Antoinette, and three years later, April 16th 1781, the first white child was born in the district. Cincinnati was also settled in 1778. Not until 1794 did General Wayne's victory secure to the colonists peace and safety from the Indians. In 1802 Ohio became a State, and in 1816 Columbus was made its capital.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. Darius Adams, of Collamer, Celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of their Marriage.

Silver weddings are not infrequent, but the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the date when for better or worse two lives were united for life's journey, is more rare, as few husbands and wives are spared until they have passed together the three score years and ten allotted to man.

November 24th 1883, however, was the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Darius Adams, of Collamer, and a large number of relatives gathered to celebrate with them their golden Wedding. On the 24th of November, 1833, Mr. Darius Adams, then a young man of twenty-three, was united in matrimonial bonds to Miss Mary Doan, daughter of Timothy Doan, who was one year his junior. They were married in that portion of Euclid township which has since become East Cleveland township, and have passed their lives in that locality, Mr. Adams having by his business as a contractor and builder acquired wealth that renders them independent in their later years. Among the guests at the golden wedding, many of whom came from distant States, were Mr. Edwin Adams and his wife, Mrs. Laura Adams, the oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Darius Adams, Mr. Charles Adams of St. Louis, the eldest son, accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Sarah Adams, Mr. Charles Taylor and Mrs. Mary Taylor, the second daughter, Mr. C. C. Shanklin and Mrs. Stella Shanklin, the youngest daughter, and Mr. Clark D. Adams, the youngest son, and several brothers and sisters of Mrs. Adams, among them Mr. Seth Doan, of Kenosha, Wis., Mr. Norton Doan, Mr. George Doan, and Mrs. Samantha Slade. Beside these were Mr. John Doan, Mrs. Adams' uncle, who, as well as several other of the guests, was present at the wedding in 1833. The relatives gathered at the family residence at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and enjoyed a family reunion, the more pleasant as many of the relatives, by business or other relations, had been prevented from meeting one another for years. When supper was served the

dishes that were used fifty years ago were among those on the table, the knives and forks, with handles of horn, especially attracting much attention from the younger guests. The bride and groom sat in the same cane-seat chairs that they occupied at their wedding in 1833, these as well as the dishes having been preserved by Mrs. Slade. After spending the evening in an enjoyable manner, recalling incidents and anecdotes of the past, the guests whose homes were in the vicinity departed, leaving with Mr. and Mrs. Adams their most earnest wishes that they might live in peace and happiness until, on the seventy-fifth anniversary, their diamond wedding could be celebrated.

OUR PRESIDENTS.

The American Presidential line
Began in Seventeen Eighty-nine.
The roll was led by Washington,
Who served two terms, then Adams one;
Jefferson, Madison and Monroe
Enjoyed two terms each, although
John Quincy Adams had but one.
"Old Hickory" twice the honor won;
Van Buren was the next enrolled,
One term the office he controlled.
Harrison died and left years four
For Tyler; Polk the burden bore;
Zach Taylor died in years scarce two,
And Filmore filled the balance due.
The next for a full term was Pierce.
Buchanan has equal claims to verse.
Abe Lincoln, first republican,
Was shot as his second term began,
And Johnson ruled until came Grant,
Who had two terms, Hayes one and scant
Four months had Garfield, who was killed.
And Arthur the vacant office filled.

A NOTABLE ANCESTRY.

The following from *Cooley's Weekly*, published at Norwich, Conn., May 18th, 1884, refers to the family of Agent Wightman, of the Humane Society: "A singular fact in connection with the history of the First Baptist Church of Groton, is that for 137 of the years of its existence the pastor has been one of the Wightman family. The Rev. Valentine Wightman was its first pastor, serving forty-two years, ending 1747, when he died. He was succeeded by his son, Timothy Wightman, who served until his death in 1796. John G. Wightman, a son of the above, next occupied the pulpit until his death in 1841, and his grandson, Palmer G. Wightman, was its pastor for the twelve years ending 1875. The first was a descendant of Rev. Edward Wightman, the last Protestant clergyman who was burned at the stake during the reign of 'Bloody Mary.' The above church, which is located in the village of Mystic, is the oldest Baptist church in the State."

It will be remembered by many of our early settlers that John Wightman settled in pioneer days on a farm located about half-way between the then rival villages of Cleveland and Newburgh, and on the road now known as Broadway. He emigrated from Connecticut, and settled on this farm, in 1811, and was a descendant of one of the clergymen who preached in that old church at Mystic, Conn. He was born in 1787, and received a good common school education, married Deborah C. Morgan in 1807, by whom he had eight children. She died in 1827. He married a second wife, Hannah Taylor, of Aurora, by whom he had one son, and died in 1837. His second wife still survives him. He led an honest and industrious life, and, though often solicited, would not accept a public office, except in one instance he consented to serve as supervisor of highways.

He employed Dr. David Long, of Cleveland, as his family physician, in whose skill he had entire confidence, and named one of his sons by the first wife David Long Wightman, who is our present well known D. L. Wightman, the efficient agent of the "Humane Society" of Cleveland. It hardly need be added that

our genial fellow citizen D. L. Wightman has inherited an honored name. He certainly deserves great credit for the faithful manner in which he discharged for several years the responsible duties of sheriff of the county, and for some years past the still more responsible duties of agent for the Humane Society — duties to which he is still devoted. There can be no more divine work than that in which he is engaged. He devotes himself not only to the welfare of helpless humanity, but to the relief of the brute creation, that cannot speak in words the miseries which they suffer at the hands of their still more brutal masters. In his devotion to this benevolent work Mr. Wightman discloses the “divinity that stirs within him,” and sufficiently corroborates the truth of his divine ancestry, or rather ancestry of divines.

It is to be hoped that the benevolent and humane work in which Mr. D. L. Wightman is now employed, will continue to be appreciated and liberally sustained by a generous public, and that the sphere of his usefulness may be enlarged.

OUR FIRST ATTEMPT AT RAILROAD BUILDING.

BY HON. JOHN W. ALLEN.

Judge Griswold, in his annual address, published in this number of the “Annals,” has referred to the difficulty of starting our early railroads, and it may seem a little curious at this day to see to what devices the friends of the Cleveland and Columbus road had to resort to get even the organization of a company in legal shape for its construction.

The original charter required a subscription of \$500,000, with a down payment of \$50,000 — then a meeting of the subscribers was to be called for the election of officers and the complete machinery of a corporation established. At this time the country was on the highest wave of what was supposed to be prosperity, but it collapsed on a frosty morning in May 1837, and thousands of men who got up rich went to bed bankrupt at night, the country was strewn with wrecks from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico, and they

were not cleared off for years — nothing could be done with new enterprises and little with old ones. — About 1843-'44 the Whig tariff of 1842 began to bear fruit, and hopes of better times increased, and the people "thanked God and took courage," as did St. Paul when on his journey to Damascus he saw the three tavern signs on his road ahead. — At the session of 1845-'46 applications were made for several railroad charters between the Lake and Columbus, which were granted and the \$500,000 requisition for the road of the Cleveland company was reduced to \$50,000 and the down payment to five per cent. on that sum, and commissioners appointed for all of them. Thus in the Spring of 1846 there were three or four rival projects for a road to Columbus from the Lake, either in whole or part, but none of them were unfriendly to Cleveland. We called a meeting of all the commissioners at Mansfield, and at our request they all agreed to give us six months to enable us to carry out our project, and if we were successful, they would rest quietly as to theirs. We went to work actively in getting rights of way, surveying several lines in whole or part, seeking subscriptions, collecting money by donations for expenses, etc., which we could get more readily than stock subscriptions, which last were mostly subject to conditions. When the limitation granted us was about expiring, we were not in a condition to organize, and the writer of this went to Columbus to consult our friends; four of the most prominent men made this proposition, that they would take one-half the required \$50,000 and be directors, and that the writer should select four men at Cleveland and be president, and that they should provide the other half of said sum, and that a call should be made for a meeting of the subscribers at the earliest day admissible at Columbus, and that on the question of calling for payments the writer should vote with them, and that their checks in the Clinton Bank, for the five per cent., should be held till they were ready to pay them.

The writer for himself agreed to this offer, came home, and his associates here assented, and at the meeting called, the records and papers showed a full compliance with the law, the officers were chosen, a corporation was formed and out of these devices grew

this road of great and immediate importance to Cleveland. The requisitions of the law were not complied with in spirit or fact, but we made a good show on paper, nobody was hurt, nor was it meant that anybody should be. As a matter of fact the subscriptions and the Columbus checks were never paid specifically, but the makers aided in other ways, and what finally became of their subscriptions and checks never was known; but probably they were put in some packages where they should not have been put, by accident, and now repose among the old packages of papers in the company's office.

In the light of much later events it is obvious that we were decidedly verdant as railroad managers. In our ignorance and honest simplicity we supposed it took money to construct railroads, and that the money must be furnished by the projectors, and so it was at that day. We should have employed printers and engravers, run a line or two, got estimates from some county surveyors, ascertained that the cost would be, say five million dollars, issued ten millions in bonds and used half in replenishing our own pockets, then issued as large an amount of common stock, and divided that, finished the road after a fashion, declared one or two liberal dividends, run the stock up to a high figure, and then sold out, and if we could have swindled a few banks, so much the better, and then emigrate to Canada or some other safe locality.

THE FARMERS' INN.

In the days of the early pioneers Paul P. Condit, of Euclid, was known far and near as the popular landlord and proprietor of the "Farmers' Inn." This inviting home of the weary traveler was located on the Lake Shore road leading through Euclid from Buffalo to Detroit.

There is much in the character and career of Mr. Condit, that is not only interesting, but exemplary and worthy of record. Yet the want of space in these pages forbids amplification. Mr. Condit was born at Morristown, N. J., in 1784, and soon after com-

pleting his education, and arriving at the age of manhood, visited friends in Euclid, and liked the then "far west" so well that he concluded to remain. He engaged in business with Enoch Murray, a merchant at Euclid, and was employed for some time in transporting goods for his employer from Pittsburgh on pack-horses — the usual method adopted in those early times. In 1816, he married Phebe McIlrath, a young lady of Euclid, who possessed just the amiable, patient, and yet efficient traits of character, that are requisite in a wife destined to share the trials and hardships of pioneer life. In 1819, Mr. Condit purchased 85 acres of land at \$3 per acre, on which he erected the "Farmers' Inn." He and his wife took charge of the inn, or tavern as it was sometimes called, and soon gave it a wide reputation for good cheer and ample fare, and the result was, that inn received a liberal and a profitable patronage. It was for many years the favorite resort not only of travelers, but of social parties from the region round about. The frank and pleasant manner in which guests were received at the inn, and the generosity with which their wants were supplied, were subjects of remark and general commendation. Mr. and Mrs. Condit remained in charge of this inn for thirty or more years, and in addition to the care of providing for its numerous guests, raised a family of children, five of whom still survive. Mr. Condit died in 1851, at the age of 67 years. He was a gentleman of unblemished character, who enjoyed the confidence of the public and the respect of his fellow citizens. For some years he held the office of postmaster at Euclid, and also that of assessor. Whatever he undertook to do, was faithfully done. He has left an honorable record, and his memory will long be cherished.

Mrs. Condit, who still survives him, is now 87 years of age. She enjoys excellent health, and is still possessed of sound mental powers. She has performed in her day a great work, and is in fact a remarkable woman. She was born at Morristown, N. J., in 1797, came to Euclid in 1807, when but a child, with her father Andrew McIlrath, who settled here. It was at his house that the first church in Euclid was organized. It was a Presbyterian Church, and consisted of but twelve members when organized. Mr.

Andrew McIlrath was a devout man, and did not think there could exist a wholesome state of society without the aid and influence of a church and the promulgation of the Gospel. He furnished an ancient silver-plated tankard, which had been brought over from Scotland, and also plated cups which he purchased at Pittsburgh for the communion service. Andrew was elected deacon. This church still survives the many trials and vicissitudes through which it has passed — a landmark of the pioneer days.

Mrs. Condit remembers vividly many incidents of interest connected with her pioneer life. While mistress of the "Farmers' Inn," she did nearly all the housework, cooking and getting meals for travelers, washing and caring for her children, and spinning the flax and wool required for clothing the family. In spinning she says that she often made her wheel go with all the noisy rapidity she could, in order to drown the howl of the wolves and save her little children from being scared by their dismal howlings, especially in the evening. At that early day tea cost \$3 a pound, and was brought from Pittsburgh in saddle-bags. It was used by the family on extra occasions, Sundays, and washing days. We also made the ink we used. It was simply a decoction of maple bark and copperas. We hunted along the bank of the lake, where we found a supply of wild goose quills with which to write. We paid 25 cents postage on letters in those days. Aunt Shaw was my father's sister. Mr. Shaw, her husband, was an Englishman highly educated, who taught our school. It was he who endowed the old academy known for many years as Shaw's Academy. The church that was first built and organized at Euclid was a log-building. After some years it was replaced by a frame building with a steeple, when people came from far and near to see a church that had a steeple. It was the greatest marvel of the times. We had to go to Willoughby to mill to get our breadstuffs ground. It took three days to go and return, and was considered a hazardous undertaking, owing to the condition of the roads. We did not like the mill at Newburgh. My Aunt Shaw invited company one day, and was expecting flour from the mill in time to make a short-cake for her guests, but was

disappointed, and so she stewed a pumpkin and flavored it in a way that made it a very good substitute for cake. She was a very hospitable, social and cheerful lady, and by some of her pious friends was thought to be rather too gay. She at one time attended a ball, and ventured to indulge in dancing a figure or two. For this she was called to an account by the church, and censured. She had no children of her own, but her husband kept a hired boy, who at one time was very anxious to attend a military muster or general training, but could not go for the want of respectable clothing. Aunt Shaw, in the kindness of her heart, put a piece into the loom, wove it, and in the course of the following day, furnished the lad with a new suit of becoming apparel which made him very happy and enabled him to go to the general training. These are but few of the many incidents of pioneer life which Mrs. Condit remembers and delights to relate. Old as she is, she reads the newspapers, keeps up with the times, and takes a deep interest in politics and the welfare of our common country. She is one of the few sincere, intelligent women of the early times, who still remain to tell the story of life's battle in the primitive wilds of the Western Reserve.

IN MEMORIAM.

Another old pioneer of Cleveland has left us to join her kindred who stand on the other side of the river to tender her a greeting of love. Mrs. Catherine Spangler Lemen, an honored matron, who has lived in Cleveland ever since it was a hamlet of a couple of hundreds of inhabitants in 1815 — sixty-nine years ago — passed away early Monday morning, September 8th, 1884, at the residence of her son-in-law, George Howe, Esq. Her death will be mourned by a large circle of friends who knew her only to have the highest esteem for her many amiable traits of character.

Mrs. Lemen was born in Canton, O., in the year 1811. In 1815 her parents moved to Cleveland, where the whole family has resided. Her father kept what was known in those good old days as Spangler's tavern on the site of the Miller Block, next west of

the Excelsior building. In the year 1827 Mrs. Lemen was married to the late William Lemen, and shortly afterwards he erected on the site of the Hoffman Block, opposite the postoffice, the famous residence known as "the stone cottage." This beautiful cottage was a well-known land mark on account of its unique style of architecture. It was one story high, with a front facing the Square, of exactly the same width of the Hoffman Block, about sixty feet. The roof extended over the front the entire length, and was supported by eight beautiful stone columns. The cottage extended the same distance on Superior street that the Hoffman Block does. It was torn down about thirty years ago, when the present block was erected. The columns have been preserved and were used to erect the Grecian temple now on the family lot in Lake View, where the remains of Mrs. Lemen will be interred. For over a quarter of a century Mrs. Lemen presided in this cottage and dispensed its well-known hospitality. Many regretted the removal of that cottage, for it added much in its days to the beauty of the Square.

It is rare, indeed, that a person living in a hamlet of 200 inhabitants lives to see it blossom into a mighty and beautiful city of 220,000 population. Such was the privilege Mrs. Lemen had. It can be imagined how she could hardly realize the great change that had occurred in the city in which she resided so long. Soon none of the old settlers who were her cotemporaries will be left to tell the story of the infancy of our magnificent city. Mrs. Lemen was a lady of great benevolence of character, and, as a life-long member of Trinity Church a most consistent Christian, and was universally beloved by all who knew her. She left three children, Mrs. William H. Sholl, Mrs. George Howe, and Mrs. Walter Morison, of Columbus. She also left a brother, Miller M. Spangler, Esq., of this city, and two sisters, Mrs. J. K. Miller and Miss Harriet Spangler. The late Basil Spangler was a brother of Mrs. Lemen.

A COMPLETE LIST

OF THE

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION,

Since its Organization, November 19th, 1879, to October 1st, 1884.

Total 591.

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Abbey, Seth A.	New York,	1798	1831	1880
Ackley, J. M.	Ohio,	1835	1835	....
Adams, Darius	Ohio,	1810	1810	....
Adams, Mrs. Mary A.	Ohio,	1811	1811	....
Adams, W. K.	New York,	1812	1831	1882
Adams, S. E.	New York,	1818	1837	....
Adams, Mrs. S. E.	Vermont,	1819	1839	....
Adams, G. H.	England,	1821	1840	....
Adams, E. E.	Ohio,	1830	1830	....
Adams, Mrs. E. E.	Ohio,	1836	1836	....
Adams, C. M.	Ohio,	1843	1843	....
Addison, H. M.	Ohio,	1818	1818	....
Aiken, Mrs. E. E.	New York,	1821	1835	....
Alleman, C. J.	Ohio,	1833	1833	....
Allen, J. W.	Connecticut,	1802	1825	....
Andrews, S. J.	Connecticut,	1801	1825	1880
Andrews, Mrs. J. A.	Ohio,	1816	1816	....
Angell, George	Germany,	1830	1838	....
Anthony, Ambrose	Massachusetts,	1810	1834	....
Atwell, C. R.	New York,	1813	1817	....
Avery, Rev. J. T.	New York,	1810	1839	....
Babcock, Chas. H.	Connecticut,	1823	1834	....
Babcock, P. H.	Ohio,	1816	1816	....
Babcock, Mrs. P. H.	Ohio,	1841	1841	....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Bailey, Robert	.....	....	1834	....
Bailey, Jno. M.	New York,	1820	1835	....
Baldwin, Dudley	New York,	1809	1819	....
Baldwin, Mrs. Dudley				
Baldwin, N. C.	Connecticut,	1802	1816	....
Banton, Thomas	England,	1816	1832	....
Barber, Mrs. J. T.	New Hampshire,	1804	1818	....
Barber, Josiah	Ohio,	1825	1825	....
Barnett, Jas.	New York,	1821	1826	....
Barnett, Mrs. M. H.	Germany,	1822	1835	....
Barr, Mrs. Judge	Connecticut,	1820	1837	....
Bartlett, Nicholas	Massachusetts,	1822	1833	....
Bauder, Levi	New York,	1812	1834	1882
Bauder, L. F.	Ohio,	1840	1840	....
Beanston, Jno.	Scotland,	1810	1837	....
Beardsley, I. L.	New York,	1819	1838	....
Beardsley, Mrs. I. L.	New York,	1821	1836	....
Beavis, B. R.	England,	1826	1834	1884
Beers, D. A.	New Jersey,	1816	1818	1880
Beers, L. F.	Ohio,	1823	1823	....
Belden, Mrs. Silas	New York,	1808	1840	....
Benedict, L. D.	Vermont,	1827	1830	....
Benham, F. M.	Connecticut,	1801	1811	....
Berg, Jno.	Germany,	1817	1842	....
Beverlin, John	Pennsylvania,	1813	1834	....
Beverlin, Mrs. G.	Ohio,	1817	1842	....
Bingham, Elijah	New Hampshire,	1800	1835	1881
Bingham, Mrs. Elijah	New Hampshire,	1805	1835	....
Bingham, William	Connecticut,	1816	1836	....
Bingham, E. Beardsley	Ohio,	1826	1826	....
Bishop, J. P.	Vermont,	1815	1836	1881
Bishop, Mrs. E. W.	Ohio,	1821	1821	....
Blackwell, Benj. T.	New York,	1808	1832	....
Blair, Mary Jane	Ohio,	1818	1818	....
Blair, Elizabeth	Ohio,	1820	1820	....
Blish, Mrs. A. M.	New York,	1826	1837	....
Bliss, Stoughton	Ohio,	1823	1823	....
Blossom, H. C.	Ohio,	1822	1822	1883
Bolton, Mrs. Judge	.....	1822	1833	....
Borges, J. F.	Germany,	1810	1835	....
Bosworth, Milo	New York,	1806	1841	....
Bosworth, Mrs. L.	New York,	1828	1847	....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Bowler, N. P.	New York,	1820	1839	....
Bowler, William	New York,	1822	1833	....
Brainard, Mrs. Stephen	Massachusetts,	1802	1815	....
Brainard, G. W.	New Hampshire,	1827	1834	....
Brainard, Mrs. G. W.	Ohio,	1831	1831	....
Branch, Dr. D. G.	Vermont,	1805	1833	1880
Brayton, H. F.	New York,	1812	1836	....
Brett, J. W.	England,	1816	1838	....
Brooks, O. A.	Vermont,	1814	1834	....
Brooks, S. C.	Ohio,	1820	1820	....
Brown, H.	Michigan,	1823	1837	....
Brown, Mrs. Hiram	England,	1822	1832	....
Buell, Anna M.	Ohio,	1837	1837	....
Buhrer, Stephen	Ohio,	1825	1844	....
Buhrer, Mrs. Stephen	Germany,	1828	1840	....
Bull, L. S.	Connecticut,	1813	1820	....
Burgess, Catherine	New Jersey,	1800	1830	....
Burgess, Solon	Vermont,	1817	1819	....
Burgess, L. F.	Ohio,	1823	1823	....
Burke, O. M.	Ohio,	1823	1823	....
Burke, Thos.	New York,	1832	1839	....
Burnham, Thos.	New York,	1808	1833	....
Burnham, Mrs. M. W.	Massachusetts,	1808	1838	....
Burnett, Mrs. F. M.	Ohio,	1832	1832	....
Burton, Mrs. Abby P.	Vermont,	1805	1824	....
Burton, Dr. E. D.	Ohio,	1825	1825	....
Burwell, G. P.	Connecticut,	1817	1830	....
Burwell, Mrs. L. C.	Pennsylvania,	1820	1824	....
Bury, Theodore	New York,	....	1839	....
Butts, S. C.	New York,	1794	1840	....
Butts, Bolivar	New York,	1826	1840	....
Byerly, Mrs. F. X.	Ohio,	1834	1834	....
Cahoon, Joel B.	New York,	1793	1810	1882
Cahoon, Mrs. J. B.	Washington, D.C.	1810	1842	....
Callester, J. J.	Isle of Man,	1818	1842	....
Callester, Mrs. M.	Isle of Man,	1824	1828	....
Cannell, John S.	Isle of Man,	1801	1828	....
Cannell, Thomas	Isle of Man,	1805	1834	1884
Cannell, William	Isle of Man,	1811	1837	....
Cannon, Jas.	Isle of Man,	1814	1827	....
Cannon, Jas. H., Sen.	Massachusetts,	1821	1833	....
Carlton, C. C.	Connecticut,	1812	1831	....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Carson, Marshall	New York,	1810	1834	1882
Carver, Stickney	New York,	1840	....	....
Case, Zophar	Ohio,	1804	1818	1884
Champney, Mrs. J. P.	Massachusetts,	1824	1841	....
Chapman, G. L.	Connecticut,	1795	1819	....
Chapman, Mrs. G. L.	New Hampshire,	1805	1827	....
Chapman, H. M.	Ohio,	1830	1830	....
Chapman, Mrs. E. C.	Ohio,	1840	1840	....
Charles, J. S.	New York,	1818	1832	....
Christian, James	Isle of Man,	1810	1838	....
Clark, James F.	New York,	1809	1833	1884
Clark, E. A.	New York,	1825	1835	....
Clarke, Aaron	Connecticut,	1811	1832	1881
Clarke, Mrs. Aaron	Connecticut,	1818	1843	....
Cleveland, J. D.	New York,	1822	1835	....
Coakley, Mrs. Harriett	New Jersey,	1897	1814	1884
Coe, S. S.	.....	....	1837	1883
Colahan, Samuel	Canada,	1808	1814	....
Colahan, Chas.	Ohio,	1836	1836	....
Condit, Mrs. Phebe	New Jersey,	1797	1807	....
Coon, John	New York,	1822	1837	....
Cook, W. P.	New York,	1825	1838	....
Cooley, Rev. Lathrop	New York,	1821	1828	....
Corlett, John	Isle of Man,	1816	1836	....
Corlett, Thomas	Isle of Man,	1820	1827	....
Corlett, Wm. K.	Isle of Man,	1820	1837	....
Corlett, Mrs. M. H.	New York,	1829	1833	....
Cottrell, L. Dow	New York,	1811	1835	....
Cottrell, Mrs. L. D.	New York,	1811	1833	....
Cowles, Edwin	Ohio,	....	1832	....
Cox, John	England,	....	1837	....
Cozad, Elias	New Jersey,	1790	1808	1880
Crable, Jno.	Germany,	1828	1833	....
Craw, William V.	New York,	1810	1832	....
Crawford, Lucian	Ohio,	1828	1828	....
Crawford, Mary E.	Ohio,	1834	1834	....
Cridland, E. J. H.	Ohio,	1825	1825	....
Crittenden, Mrs. M. A.	New York,	1802	1827	1882
Crocker, Mrs. D.	New York,	1796	1801	1881
Crosby, Thomas D.	Massachusetts,	1804	1811	....
Crosby, Mary A.	Ohio,	1813	1813	....
Cross, David W.	New York,	....	1836	....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Curtiss, Mary E.	Ohio,	1821	1842	....
Curtiss, L. W.	New York,	1817	1834	....
Curtis, Mrs. Samuel	England,	1824	1830	....
Cushman, Mrs. H.	Ohio,	1820	1820	....
Cutter, O. P.	Ohio,	1824	1824	1884
Davidson, C. A.	Ohio,	1837	1837	....
Davidson, Mary E.	Ohio,	1839	1839	....
Davis, L. L.	Connecticut,	1793	1839	....
Davis, Mrs. Cynthia	Pennsylvania,	1818	1839	....
Davis, Alfred	Sweden,	1814	1838	....
Davis, Julia E.	Ohio,	1834	1834	....
Davis, Thomas	England,	1799	1819	....
Day, L. A.	Ohio,	1812	....	....
Degnon, Mrs. M. A.	New York,	1814	1837	....
Denham, J. L.	Scotland,	1810	1835	....
Dentzer, Daniel	Germany,	1815	1832	....
Denzer, Mrs. S.	England,	1824	1837	....
Detmer, G. H.	Germany,	1801	1835	1883
Dibble, Lewis	New York,	1807	1812	....
Diebold, Fred.	Ohio,	1840	1840	....
Diemer, Peter	Germany,	1827	1840	....
Doan, John	New York,	1798	1801	....
Doan, C. L.				
Doan, Mrs. C. L.	Connecticut,	1916	1834	....
Doan, Seth C.	Ohio,	1819	1819	....
Doan, W. H.	Ohio,	1828	1828	....
Doan, Mrs. W. H.	New York,	1833	1844	....
Doan, George	Ohio,	1828	1828	....
Doan, Norton	Ohio,	1831	1831	....
Doan, J. W.	Ohio,	1833	1833	....
Dockstader, C. J.	Ohio,	1838	1838	....
Dodge, H. H.	Ohio,	1810	1810	....
Dodge, George C.	Ohio,	1813	1813	1883
Dodge, Mrs. G. C.	Vermont,	1817	1820	....
Dodge, Wilson S.	Ohio,	1839	1839	....
Dorsett, Jno. W.	England,	1822	1832	....
Douw, Mrs. Melissa	New York,	1809	1831	...
Dunham, D. B.	New York,	....	1831	....
Dunham, Jno. L.	Scotland,	1810	1835	....
Dunn, Mrs. E. Ann	England,	1806	1834	....
Dunn, Mrs. Elizabeth	New York,	1828	1834	....
Dutton, Dr. C. F.	New York,	1831	1837	....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Duty, D. W.	New Hampshire,	1804	1825	....
Eckermann, M.	Germany,	1808	1842	....
Eckermann, Caroline	Germany,	1807	1842	....
Edwards, R.	Ohio,	1818	1818	....
Edwards, Mrs. S.	New York,	1819	1830	....
Eddy, Mrs. J. Selden	Ohio,	1835	1835	....
Elwell, J. J.	Ohio,	1820	1820	....
Emerson, Oliver	Maine,	1804	1821	....
Erwin, John	New York,	1808	1835	....
Farr, E. S.	Pennsylvania,	1805	1819	....
Ferris, William	Pennsylvania,	1808	1815	....
Ferris, Amanda	Vermont,	1808	1820	....
Fey, Frederick	Germany,	1810	1832	1883
Fish, Electa	New York,	1808	1811	....
Fitch, James	New York,	1821	1827	....
Fitch, J. W.	New York,	1823	1826	1884
Flint, E. S.	Ohio,	1819	1838	....
Flint, Mrs. E. S.	New York,	1824	1830	....
Foljambe, Samuel	England,	1804	1824	....
Foot, John A.	Connecticut,	1803	1833	....
Foot, Mrs. John A.	Pennsylvania,	1816	1832	....
Foot, A. E.	Connecticut,	1810	1830	1883
Ford, L. W.	Massachusetts,	1830	1841	....
Fuller, William	Connecticut,	1814	1836	....
Gage, D. W.	Ohio,	1825	1825	....
Gardner, A. S.	Vermont,	1809	1818	....
Gardner, Mrs. A. S.	Ohio,	1814	1814	....
Gardner, O. S.	Ohio,	1840	1840	....
Gardner, George W.	Massachusetts,	1834	1837	....
Gates, S. C.	New York,	1813	1824	....
Gaylord, E. F.	Connecticut,	1795	1834	....
Gaylord, Mrs. E. F.	New York,	1801	1834	....
Gaylord, H. C.	Connecticut,	1826	1834	....
Gayton, Mrs. M. A.	England,	1808	1832	....
Gibbons, Mrs. M. B.	Ireland,	1829	1838	....
Gibbons, James	Ohio,	1840	1840	....
Giddings, Mrs. C. M.	Michigan,	1805	1827	....
Gill, Mrs. M. A.	Isle of Man,	1812	1827	....
Giffin, Mrs. J. W.	Vermont,	1816	1844	....
Gilbert, Mrs. Mary D.	Ohio,	1830	1830	....
Given, William	Ireland,	1819	1841	....
Given, Mrs. M. E.	Ohio,	1825	1825	1884

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Gleason, I. L.	Ohio,	1825	1825	....
Gleason, Mrs. I. L.	Ohio,	1832	1832	....
Glidden, Joseph	Vermont,	1810	1841	....
Goodwin, William	Ohio,	1838	1838	....
Gordon, Wm. J.	New Jersey,	1818	1835	....
Gorham, J. H.	Connecticut,	1807	1838	1881
Graham, Robert	Pennsylvania,	1814	1834	....
Granger, Mrs. Lucy	England,	1818	1832	....
Greene, S. C.	Ohio,	1822	1841	....
Greenhalgh, R.	England,	1828	1840	....
Griswold, S. O.	Connecticut,	1823	1841	....
Hadlow, H. R.	England,	1808	1835	....
Hamlen, C. L.	Ohio,	1840	1840	....
Handerson, Mrs. H. F.	Ohio,	1834	1834	....
Handy, T. P.	New York,	1807	1832	....
Haltnorth, Mrs. G.	Prussia,	1819	1836	....
Hamilton, A. J.	Ohio,	1833	1833	....
Hamlin, C. A. J.	Connecticut,	1804	1816	....
Harbeck, John S.	New York,	1807	1840	....
Harper, E. R.	Ohio,	1812	1816	....
Harris, Mrs. J. A.	Massachusetts,	1810	1837	....
Harris, B. C.	Ohio,	1832	1832	....
Harris, B. E.	Ohio,	1838	1838	....
Hastings, S. L.	Massachusetts,	1813	1836	....
Hawkins, H. C.	Ohio,	1822	1822	....
Hayden, A. S.	Ohio,	1813	1835	1880
Hayward, Wm. H.	Connecticut,	1822	1825	...
Heil, Henry	Germany,	1810	1832	....
Heisel, N.	Germany,	1816	1834	....
Hendershot, Geo. B.	Ohio,	1826	1826	....
Henry, R. W.	New York,	1809	1818	....
Herrick, R. R.	New York,	1826	1836	....
Hessenmueller, E.	Germany,	....	1836	1883
Hickox, Charles	Connecticut,	1810	1837	....
Hickox, Frank F.	Ohio,	1844	1844	....
Hills, N. C.	Vermont,	1805	1831	..
Hills, Mrs. N. C.	New York,	1811	1831	....
Hills, Chas. A.	England,	1818	1843	....
Hills, Mary	Scotland,	1821	1843	....
Hine, Henrietta	Ohio,	1810	1810	....
Hird, Thomas	England,	1808	1830	....
Hird, Mrs. Wm.	England,	1816	1832	....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Hodge, O. J.	New York,	1828	1837	....
Honeywell, Ezra,	New York,	1822	1831	....
Howard, A. D.	Connecticut,	1803	1834	....
Hough, Mary P.	Ohio,	1816	1816	....
House, Harriet	Connecticut,	1779	1818	....
House, Sam'l W.	Ohio,	1823	1823	....
House, Harriet F.	Ohio,	1826	1826	....
House, Martin	Ohio,	1835	1835	....
House, Carolina M	Ohio,	1838	1838	....
Hubbell, H. S.	Ohio,	1832	1832	....
Hubby, L. M.	New York,	1812	1839	....
Hudson, Mrs. C. Ingersoll	Ohio,	1819	1819	....
Hudson, W. P.	Ohio,	1820	1820	....
Hudson, D. D.	Pennsylvania,	1824	1837	....
Hughes, Arthur	Vermont,	1807	1840	....
Hughes, Mrs. Eliza	New York,	1814	1844	....
Hurlbut, Mrs. H. A.	Vermont,	1809	1834	1882
Hurlbut, H. B.	New York,	1818	1836	1884
Hurlbut, Mrs. H. B.	New York,	1818	1836	....
Hutchins, John	Ohio,	1812	1812	....
Ingersoll, John	Ohio,	1824	1824	....
Ingham, W. A.	.....	....	1832	....
Jackson, Chas.	England,	1829	1835	....
Jaynes, Harris	Ohio,	1835	1835	....
Jayred, Wm. H.	New Jersey,	1831	1833	....
Jewett, A. A.	.....	....	1821	....
Johnson, W. C.	Connecticut,	1813	1835	....
Johnson, A. M.	Ohio,	1823	1823	....
Johnson, P. L.	Ohio,	1823	1823	....
Johnson, Mrs. L. D.	Ohio,	1825	1834	....
Johnson, Charlotte A.	Pennsylvania,	1818	1821	....
Johnson, Mrs. Mary R.	New York,	1822	1833	....
Johnson, Seth W.	Connecticut,	1811	1833	....
Jones, Geo. W.	Connecticut,	1812	1820	....
Jones, Mrs. Mary A.	Ohio,	1813	1813	....
Jones, Thos., Jr.	England,	1821	1831	....
Jones, W. S.	Ohio,	1837	1837	....
Keller, Henry	Germany,	1810	1832	....
Keller, Elizabeth	Germany,	1817	1836	....
Kelly, Mrs. Moses	Connecticut,	1807	1839	....
Kelley, Horace	Ohio,	1819	1819	....
Kelsey, Mrs. L. A.	Connecticut,	1806	1837	....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Kellogg, A.	Ohio,	1820	1820	....
Kellogg, Louisa	Ohio,	1821	1821	....
Kelly John	Pennsylvania,	1809	1832	....
Kerr, Levi	Ohio,	1822	1822	....
Kerruish, W. S.	Ohio,	1831	1831	....
Keyser, James	New York,	1818	1832	....
Keyser, Mrs. James	Ohio,	1821	1821	....
Kingsbury, Jas. W.	Ohio,	1813	1813	1881
Lamb, Mrs. D. W.	Massachusetts,	....	1837	....
Lathrop, C. L.	Connecticut,	1804	1831	....
Lathrop, W. A.	New Hampshire,	1813	1816	...
Layman, S. H.	Ohio,	1819	1831	....
Lee, Mrs. R.	Ohio,	1837	1837	....
Lemen, Catharine	Ohio,	1811	1815	1884
Leonard, Jarvis	Vermont,	1810	1834	....
Lewis, Chittenden	New York,	1800	1837	....
Lewis, G. F.	New York,	1822	1837	....
Lewis, Sanford J.	New York,	1823	1837	1882
Long, John	England,	1810	1842	....
Lowman, Jacob,	.....	....	1832	1881
Lyon, S. S.	Connecticut,	1817	1818	....
Lyon, Mrs. S. S.	Ohio,	1822	1822	....
Lyon, R. T.	Illinois.	1819	1824	....
Mackenzie, C. S.	Maryland,	1809	1836	....
Mallory, Daniel	New York,	1801	1833	....
Marble, Levi	New York,	1820	1830	....
Marble, Henry	Vermont,	1811	1832	....
Marshall, George F.	New York,	1817	1836	....
Marshall, Mrs. G. F.	New York,	1818	1842	....
Marshall, I. H.	Ohio,	1822	....	....
Marshall, Daniel	New York,	1824	1841	...
Marshall, Mrs. Daniel	Vermont,	1830	1841	....
Martin, Eleanor L.	England,	1826	1832	..
Mather, Samuel H.	New Hampshire,	1813	1835	....
McCrosky, S. L. B.	Ohio,	1833	1833	....
McIlrath, M. S.	New Jersey,	....	....	....
McIlrath, O. P.	Ohio,	1842	1842	....
McIntosh, A.	Scotland,	1808	1836	1883
McIntosh, Mrs. A.	Scotland,	1809	1836	....
McLeod, H. N.	Canada,	1831	1837	....
McKinstry, J. P.	Ohio,	1842	1842	....
McReynolds, Mrs. M. D.	Ohio,	....	....	....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
McReynolds, Rev. A.	Ireland,	1805	1842	....
Meeker, S. C.	Ohio,	1820	1820	....
Merchant, Silas	Ohio,	1826	1826	....
Merkel, M.	Germany,	1818	1840	....
Merkel, Mrs. M.	Germany,	1823	1834	....
Merwin, George B.	Connecticut,	1809	1816	....
Messer, Jno.	Germany,	1822	1840	....
Miles, Mrs. E.	Ohio,	1816	1816	....
Miles, Mrs. S. S.	Ohio,	1820	1820	....
Miller, Wm. L.	Ohio,	1829	1829	....
Miller, Mrs. M.	Ohio,	1809	1820	....
Miller, Mrs. Augusta	New York,	1835	1844	....
Minor, Marion	New York,	1825	1831	....
Morgan, Mrs. H. L.	Massachusetts,	1820	1833	....
Morgan, Y. L.	Connecticut,	1797	1811	....
Morgan, Caleb	Connecticut,	1799	1811	....
Morgan, E. P.	Connecticut,	1807	1840	....
Morgan, I. A.	Connecticut,	1809	1811	....
Morgan, A. W.	Ohio,	1815	1815	....
Morgan, Mrs. A. W.	Ohio,	1821	1821	....
Morgan, Mrs. N. G.	Ohio,	1815	1818	....
Morgan, H. L.	Ohio,	1832	1832	....
Morgan, Sarah H.	Ohio,	1838	1838	....
Morrill, Elisa	Vermont,	1811	1834	....
Moses, Mary A.	Ohio,	1818	1818	....
Murphy, William	Ireland,	1810	1830	....
Myer, Nicholas	Germany,	1809	1834	....
Mygatt, George	Connecticut,	1797	1807	....
Neff, Melchor	Germany,	1826	1834	....
Newmark, S.	Bavaria,	1816	1839	....
Norton, C. H.	New York,	1805	1838	1881
Nott, C. C.	Connecticut,	1826	1835	....
O'Brien, O. D.	Ohio,	1819	1819	....
O'Brien, Delia R.	Vermont,	1813	1817	1882
O'Brien, Sylvia M.	Vermont,	1815	1835	....
O'Connor, R.	Ohio,	1824	1824	....
Ogram, J. W.	England,	1820	....	....
Ogram, Mrs. J. W.	Ohio,	1825	1825	....
Outhwaite, Mrs. Jno.	Ohio,	1821	1821	....
Paddock, T. S.	New York,	1814	1836	....
Paine, R. F.	New York,	1810	1815	....
Palmer, Sophia	Ohio,	1818	1818	....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Palmer, E. W.	New York,	1820	1841	....
Palmer, J. D.	Connecticut,	1831	1835	....
Pankhurst, Mrs. Sarah	England,	1812	1835	....
Pannell, James	New York,	1812	1832	....
Pannell, Mrs. James	Massachusetts,	1813	1835	....
Parker, Mrs. L. E.	Ohio,	1809	1809	....
Parker, M. C.	Connecticut,	1810	1839	....
Parker, Henry	Ohio,	1824	1829	....
Payne, H. B.	New York,	1810	1833	....
Payne, Mrs. H. B.	Ohio,	1818	1818	....
Payne, N. P.	Ohio,	1837	1837	....
Pease, Samuel	Massachusetts,	1805	1828	....
Pease, Melissa	Ohio,	1816	1816	....
Pease, Charles	Ohio,	1811	1835	....
Pease, Mary E.	Connecticut,	1816	1835	....
Pelton, F. W.	Connecticut,	1827	1835	....
Penty, Thomas	England,	1820	1829	....
Peterson, A. G.	Ohio,	1843	1843	....
Phillips, Mrs. Emily	Ohio,	1809	1809	....
Phillips, B. F.	Ohio,	1833	1833	....
Pier, Mrs. L. J.	Ohio,	1823	1823	....
Piper, A. J.	Vermont,	1814	1839	....
Pollock, John	Ohio,	1840	1840	....
Porter, L. G.	Massachusetts,	1806	1826	....
Prescott, James	Massachusetts,	1826	1826	....
Proudfoot, Jno.	Scotland,	1802	1842	....
Proudfoot, D.	Scotland,	1809	1832	1884
Punderson, D.	Ohio,	1814	1814	....
Qnayle, Thos.	Isle of Man,	....	1827	....
Quayle, Thos. E.	Ohio,	1836	1836	....
Quayle, W. H.	Ohio,	1838	1838	....
Quayle, G. L.	Ohio,	1842	1842	....
Quinn, Arthur	Ireland,	1810	1832	1883
Radcliff, Mary A.	Isle of Man,	1822	1826	....
Ranney, Mrs. Anne	New York,	1811	1834	....
Ranney, Rufus P.	Massachusetts,	1813	1824	....
Ranney, W. S.	Ohio,	1835	1835	....
Redington, J. A.	New York,	1818	1839	....
Redington, Mrs. C.	New York,	1821	1839	....
Rees, Mrs. L. Elvira	New York,	1834	1835	....
Remington, S. G.	New York,	1828	1834	....
Rice, Harvey	Massachusetts,	1800	1824	....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Rice, Mrs. Harvey	Vermont,	1812	1833	....
Rice, P. W.	Ohio,	1829	1829	....
Robison, J. P.	New York,	1811	1832	....
Rogers, C. C.	Ireland,	1813	1839	....
Ross, Mrs. Emeline	Connecticut,	1810	1814	....
Rouse, Rebecca E.	Massachusetts,	1799	1830	....
Rouse, B. F.	Massachusetts,	1824	1830	....
Rowley, Lucy A.	Connecticut,	1805	1827	....
Ruple, S. D.	Ohio,	1808	1808	....
Ruple, Mrs. Anna	Ohio,	1814	1814	....
Ruple, James R.	Ohio,	1810	1810	....
Ruple, Mrs. James. R.	Ohio,	1814	1814	....
Russell, C. L.	New York,	1810	1835	....
Russell, George H.	New York,	1817	1834	....
Sabin, William	New York,	1817	1839	....
Sabin, Mrs. Wm.	New York,	1821	1838	....
Sacket, Alex.	Pennsylvania,	1814	1835	....
Sacket, Mrs. Alex.	Ohio,	1815	1815	....
Sanford, Mrs. A. S.	Rhode Island,	1803	1825	....
Sanford, A. S.	Connecticut,	1805	1829	....
Sargent, C. H.	New York,	1819	1819	....
Sargent, John H.	New York,	1814	1818	....
Saxton, J. C.	Vermont,	1812	1818	....
Saxton, Mrs. E. A.	Maine,	1821	1833	....
Schiely, Mrs. Anna	Germany,	....	1832	....
Scovill, Mrs. J. Bixby	Ohio,	1800	1816	....
Scovill, E. A.	Ohio,	1819	1819	....
Selden, N. D.	Connecticut,	1815	1831	....
Selden, Mrs. Elizabeth	Ohio,	1819	1819	....
Severance, S. L.	Ohio,	1834	1834	....
Severance, Mrs. M. H.	Ohio,	....	....	....
Sexton, Jehiel	.....	....	....	....
Sharp, Clayton	Ohio,	1811	1833	....
Shelden, S. H.	New York,	1813	1835	....
Shelley, John	England,	1815	1835	....
Shepard, D. A.	Connecticut,	1810	1833	....
Shepard, Mrs. Wm.	Vermont,	1828	1835	....
Sherwin, Ahimaaz	Vermont,	1792	1818	1881
Sherwin, Mrs. S. M.	New York,	1809	1827	....
Short, Lewis	Connecticut,	1811	1827	....
Short, Helen	New Hampshire,	1811	1828	....
Short, David	Connecticut,	1818	1827	....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Shunk, Mrs. A. H.	Ohio,	1824	1824	....
Silberg, F.	Germany,	1804	1834	....
Simmons, Isaac B.	.....	1806	1836	....
Simmons, Thomas	Ohio,	1832	1832	....
Skedd, W. V.	England,	1816	1833	....
Skinner, O. B.	Ohio,	1831	1831	....
Slade, Samantha Doan	Ohio,	1817	1817	....
Slade, Horatio	England,	1827	1834	1882
Slawson, J. L.	Michigan,	1806	1812	....
Smith, Erastus	Connecticut,	1790	1832	1881
Smith, Erastus	Connecticut,	1802	1833	....
Smith, W. T.	New York,	1811	1836	....
Smith, Mrs. Wm.	.....	1811	1836	....
Smith, Elijah	Connecticut,	1821	1832	....
Smith, Mrs. F. L.	Connecticut,	....	1836	....
Sorter, C. N.	New York,	1812	1831	....
Sorter, Harry	New York,	1820	1831	....
Southworth, Mrs. E.	Connecticut,	1801	1819	....
Southworth, W. P.	Connecticut,	1819	1836	....
Spalding, R. P.	Massachusetts,	1798	1820	....
Spangler, Mrs. Elizabeth	Maryland,	1790	1820	1880
Spangler, M. M.	Ohio,	1813	1820	....
Spangler, Mrs. M. N.	Canada,	1820	1835	....
Spayth, A.	Germany,	1800	1832	....
Spencer, T. P.	Connecticut,	1811	1832	....
Spring, V.	Massachusetts,	1799	1817	....
Stanley, G. A.	Connecticut,	....	1837	....
Starkweather, Mrs. Sam'l	Connecticut,	1810	1825	....
Stephenson, Wm.	Pennsylvania,	1804	1833	....
Sterling, Dr. E.	Connecticut,	1825	1827	....
Stevens, C. C.	Maine,	1819	1833	....
Stewart, C. C.	Connecticut,	1817	1836	....
Steward, J. S.	Ohio,	1818	1818	....
Stickney, Mrs. C. B.	Canada,	1836	1836	....
Stickney, Hamilton	New York,	1824	1830	....
Stillman, W. H.	Connecticut,	1808	1833	....
Strickland, Mrs. H. W.	Ohio,	....	1834	....
Strickland, B.	Vermont,	1810	1835	....
Strong, Homer	Connecticut,	1811	1836	....
Strong, Charles H.	Ohio,	1831	1831	....
Taylor, Harvey	Ohio,	1814	1814	1880
Taylor, Jas.	Ohio,	1814	1814	....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Thomas, Jefferson	Ohio,	1809	1809	....
Thompson, Thos.	England,	1814	1836	1884
Thompson, H. V.	New York,	1816	1839	....
Thompson, Mrs. H. V.	Vermont,	1823	1837	....
Tilden, D. R.	Connecticut,	1806	1828	....
Townsend, H. G.	New York,	1812	1834	....
Truscott, Samuel	Canada,	1829	1838	....
Turner, S. W.	Connecticut,	1813	1832	....
Vincent, J. A.	Pennsylvania,	1807	1839	....
Wackerman, Wendell	Germany,	1817	1833	....
Wager, A. M.	New York,	1818	1819	....
Wager, I. D.	Ohio,	1820	1820	....
Walters, B. C.	New York,	1807	1837	....
Walters, John R.	New York,	1811	1834	....
Walworth, John	Ohio,	1821	1821	....
Warner, W. J.	Vermont,	1808	1831	1883
Warren, Moses	Connecticut,	1803	1815	....
Warren, Mrs. J. Y.	New York,	1816	1816	....
Warren, Mrs. Wm. H.	New York,	1819	1833	....
Waterman, Wm.	Ohio,	1818	1818	....
Watterson, Jno. T.	Ohio,	1828	1828	....
Watterson, Mrs. M.	New York,	1828	1829	....
Watkins, George	Connecticut,	1812	1818	....
Weidenkopf, Mrs. Celia K.	Germany,	1832	1838	....
Weidenkopf, F.	Germany,	1819	1837	....
Weidenkopf, Mrs. O.	Alsace,	1819	1830	....
Weidenkopf, Jacob	Germany,	1828	1837	....
Welch, O. F.	.....	....	1817	....
Welch, John	New York,	1800	1825	....
Welch, Jas. S.	Ohio,	1821	1821	....
Wellstead, Joseph	England,	1817	1837	....
Welton, F. J.				
Wemple, Myndret	New York,	1796	1818	....
Weston, George B.	Massachusetts,	1805	1826	....
Wheller, Jane	England,	....	1831	....
Wheller, B. S.	England,	....	1836	....
Whipple, Mrs. R. B.	New York,	1815	1844	....
Whitaker, Charles	New York,	1817	1831	....
White, Moses	Massachusetts,	1791	1816	1881
Whitelaw, George	Scotland,	1808	1832	....
Whittlesey, H. S.	Ohio,	1836	1836	....
Wick, C. C.	Ohio,	1813	1835	....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Wightman, D. L.	Ohio,	1817	1817	....
Wightman, Mrs. D. L.	Ohio,	1822	1822	....
Wightman, S. H.	Ohio,	1819	1819	....
Wightman, Mrs. Sarah L.	Ohio,	1824	1824	....
Williams, George	Connecticut,	1799	1833	....
Williams, William	Connecticut,	1803	1836	....
Williams, Jno.	England,	1817	1832	....
Williams, A. J.	New York,	1829	1840	....
Williams, Mrs. Elizabeth	New York,	1812	1833	....
Williamson, Samuel	Pennsylvania,	1808	1810	1884
Wilcox, Norman	Connecticut,	1793	1829	....
Willson, Mrs. H. V.	Michigan,	1802	1835	1884
Wilson, Fred.	New York,	1807	1832	....
Wilson, William	Ohio,	1819	1819	....
Wilson, Jas. T.	Ohio,	1828	1840	....
Winch, Thomas	New York,	1806	1832	....
Winslow, E. N.	North Carolina,	1824	1830	....
Wood, H. B.	New York,	1813	1817	....
Wood, Mrs. D. L.	.....	....	....	....
Wood, Mrs. M. S.	Michigan,	1821	1840	....
Younglove, M. C.	New York,	....	1836	....

S U M M A R Y.

Total number of Members,.....	591
Died,.....	52
Living,.....	539

CONSTITUTION.

AS AMENDED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF 1883.

ARTICLE I.

This Association shall be known as the "EARLY SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION OF CUYAHOGA COUNTY," and its members shall consist of such persons as have resided in the Western Reserve at least forty years, and are citizens of Cuyahoga County, and who shall subscribe to this Constitution and pay a membership fee of one dollar, but shall not be subject to further liability, except that after one year from the payment of such membership fee, a contribution of one dollar will be expected from each member, who is able to contribute to the same, to be paid to the Treasurer at every annual re-union of the Association, and applied in defraying necessary expenses.

ARTICLE II.

The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, with the addition of an Executive Committee of not less than five persons, all of which officers shall be members of the Association and hold their offices for one year, and until their successors are duly appointed and they accept their appointments.

ARTICLE III.

The object of the Association shall be to meet in convention on the 22d of July, or the following day if the 22d fall on Sunday, each and every year, for the purpose of commemorating the day with appropriate public exercises, and bringing the members into more intimate social relations, and collecting all such facts, incidents, relics, and personal reminiscences respecting the early history and settlement of the County and other parts of the Western Reserve, as may be regarded of permanent value, and transferring the same to the Western Reserve Historical Society for preservation; and also for the further purpose of electing officers and transacting such other business of the Association as may be required.

ARTICLE IV.

It shall be the duty of the President to preside at public meetings of the Association, and in his absence the like duty shall devolve upon one of the Vice-Presidents. The Secretary shall record in a book provided for the purpose the proceedings of the Association, the names of the members in alphabetical order, with the ages and time of residence at the date of becoming members, and conduct the necessary correspondence of the Association. He shall be regarded as an additional member, ex-officio, of the Executive Committee, and may consult with them but have no vote. The Treasurer shall receive and pay out all the moneys belonging to the Association, but no moneys shall be paid out except on the joint order of the Chairman of the Executive Committee and Secretary of the Association. No debt shall be incurred against the Association by any officer or member beyond its ready means of payment.

ARTICLE V.

The Executive Committee shall have the general supervision and direction of the affairs of the Association, designate the hour and place of holding its annual meetings, and publish due notice thereof, with a programme of exercises. The committee shall also have power to fill vacancies that may occur in their own body or in any other office of the Association, until the Association at a regular meeting shall fill the same, and shall appoint such number of subordinate committees as they may deem expedient. It shall also be their duty to report to the Association at its regular annual meetings the condition of its affairs, its success and prospects, with such other matter as they may deem important. They shall also see that the annual proceedings of the Association, including such other valuable information as they may have received, are properly prepared and published in pamphlet form, and gratuitously distributed to the members of the Association, as soon as practicable after each annual meeting.

ARTICLE VI.

At any annual or special meeting of the Association the presence of twenty members shall constitute a quorum. No special meetings shall be held, except for business purposes and on call of the Executive Committee. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any regular annual meeting of the Association on a three-fourths vote of all the members present, and shall take effect, as amended, from the date of its adoption.





